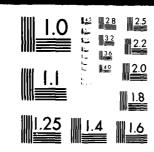
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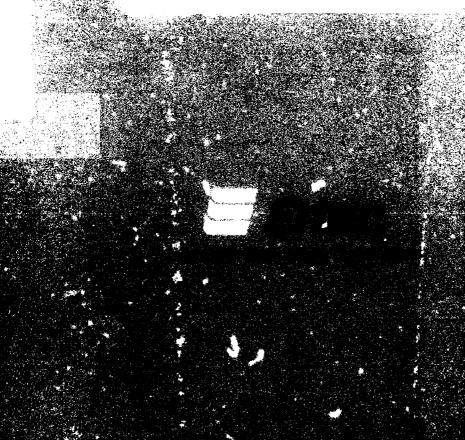
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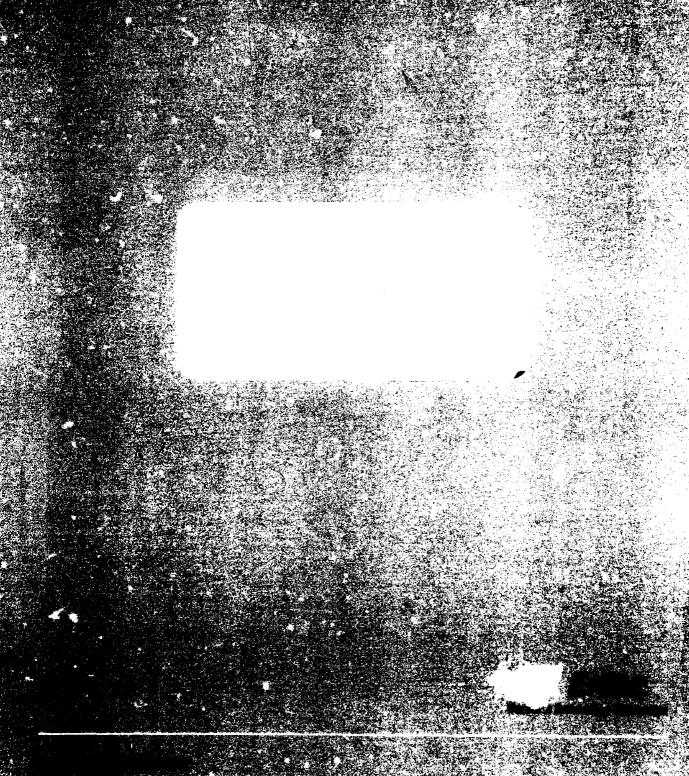
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DTN/OBTS FIELD SURVEYS
DATA COMPILATION
VOLUME I
PROGRAM OVERVIEW
GEOTECHNICAL SUMMARY

# Prepared for:

U.S. Department of the Air Force Ballistic Missile Office Norton Air Force Base, California 92409

Prepared by:

Ertec Western, Inc. 3777 Long Beach Boulevard Long Beach, California 90807

30 November 1981

#### **FOREWORD**

The field surveys were performed under Change Order P00026 to Contract No. F04704-80-C-0006. The three volumes represent a compilation of data, rather than a formal report, and reflect the status of the surveys as of 2 October 1981. The request for this format is contained in the Stop Work Order, dated 15 October 1981, Item F.

This volume, Volume I, presents a brief program overview and a geotechnical summary. The environmental field surveys data are contained in Volumes II and III.

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## LIST OF MAPS

(7.5 Minute Topographic Map Quadrangles)

#### Nevada DTN Route

Wildcat Wash SW
Wildcat Wash NW
Delamar 3 SW
Lower Pahranagat Lake
Delamar 3 NW
Delamar Lake
Delamar NW
Delamar Pahroc Spring SE

# Utah DTN Route

A CHARLES OF THE PARTY OF THE P

Burns Knoll
Blue Mountain
Lund
The Tetons
Observation Knoll
Bible Spring
Beryl
Bannion Spring
Steamboat Mountain

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The field surveys consisted of preliminary geotechnical inspections and environmental surveys at proposed Operational Base Test Site (OBTS) locations, along road corridors between Designated Assembly Areas (DAAs) and OBTSs, and segments of Designated Transportation Network (DTN) corridors from Operational Base (OB) sites toward Initial Operational Capability (IOC) valleys. The purpose of the study was to determine if any significant geotechnical or environmental concerns or impacts exist which would preclude the use of the proposed sites or road corridors. The data were to be used to determine the preferred OBTS location, road locations, and DTN route and to make recommendations for relocations or route refinements.

The field surveys were to be performed at a preferred and alternate OBTS for each Main Operational Base (MOB) option at Beryl and Milford, Utah, and Clovis, New Mexico. Restrictions at the Coyote Spring, Nevada, MOB precluded the identification of an alternate OBTS location; the location studied contained two alternate layouts. Field surveys were also to be performed along the roads connecting the OBTS with either the DAA or DTN, and along DTN segments from the DAA toward the IOC valleys; these valleys are Dry Lake Valley, Nevada, and Pine and Wah Wah valleys, Utah. An alternate OBTS at the Beryl MOB, Utah, two OBTSs at the Cannon MOB, New Mexico, and major portions of the OBTS roads in Utah and New Mexico were not surveyed because

permission to enter onto the private land at the sites was not obtained prior to the end of the FY 81 field season. following table summarizes the areas and road segments studied.

#### OBTS

<u>M</u>	IOB	OBTS	(Acres/Mi <sup>2</sup> )
Coy	ote		7360/11.5
Ber	yl	Preferred	6720/10.5
Ce Mil	ford entral ford outh	Preferred Alternate Preferred Alternate	6080/ 9.5 4162/ 6.5 (same as Milford Central)
		TOTAL	24,322/38.0

DTN/OBTS ROADS (Segment)	Miles	(km)
OBTS - DAA Road-Coyote Spring MOB (A-CP)	4	(6.4)
DTN - Coyote Spring MOB to Dry Lake Valley		
(A-B)	55	(88.5)
DTN - Milford Central MOB to Pine Valley		
(I-D)	25	(40.2)
DTN - Beryl MOB to Pine Valley (F-D)	20	(32.2)
DTN - Milford South MOB to Jockey Road (G-Y	) 10	(16.1)
OBTS - DAA Road-Beryl MOB (F-BP)	9	(14.5)
Total	123	(197.9)

All of the listed OBTSs in Nevada and Utah were surveyed for cultural and biological resources and geotechnical conditions. The entire DTN route in Nevada was biologically surveyed; only 6.6 miles (10.6 km) were surveyed for cultural resources.

The OBTS road and DTN routes in Utah were surveyed for biological resources and geotechnical conditions only; cultural resources assessments were not made of these areas.

# 1.2 SCHEDULE

The field surveys began 9 July 1981 with location surveying of the DTN in Nevada. Location surveying of the DTN in Utah began 24 August 1981. Environmental surveys were conducted from 13 July through September 1981. Geotechnical inspections were conducted in the last half of September 1981.

#### 2.0 OBTS STUDIES

#### 2.1 SELECTION OF OBTS LOCALITIES

A detailed discussion of the methodology and criteria used for selection of the OBTS locations is presented in the OBTS/DTA Siting Report (E-TR-58). The locations of the OBTSs are on the maps presented as part of the Land Acquisition Package.

Operational, geotechnical, geographical, and environmental criteria for the OBTS were applied to establish "siteable" areas in the vicinity of the MOBs. The OBTSs were sited in windows that were not excluded from consideration. With the exception of Coyote Spring MOB, two OBTS locations were identified for each MOB site to provide alternate choices to satisfy Tier IIA requirements.

#### 2.2 SURVEY LOCATIONS

The OBTS area to be surveyed consisted of an envelope that encompassed all site locations and a 1/4-mile- (0.4-km) wide buffer zone. The OBTS polygons were plotted on 1:62,500 scale maps and the land status of the site locations determined. Pursuant to the Cooperative Agreement be-tween the Air Force and the BLM, Letters of Authorization were obtained prior to the field surveys. Permission to enter private land was being obtained by the Corps of Engineers. At the time the field surveys were terminated, permission to enter private land had not been obtained for Utah or New Mexico. The alternate OBTS at Beryl and all sites in New Mexico were not surveyed for this reason.

#### 2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEYS

A more complete description of the methodology used for the environmental surveys is presented with the environmental data, contained Volumes II and III of this report.

# 2.4 GEOTECHNICAL INSPECTIONS

The geotechnical inspections consisted of visual surveys of the general area of the OBTS. The map scale used to site the OBTS precluded locating any specific facility in the field and assessing site-specific conditions. Observations were made of soil type, erosion and flooding potential, excavatability, slope, and depth to rock at several different locations along a transect through the site.

#### 2.5 RESULTS OF GEOTECHNICAL INSPECTIONS

#### 2.5.1 Coyote Spring OBTS

The Coyote Spring OBTS is located on a highly dissected bench between two major washes and a mountain range. Although the surface slope is essentially flat (one to two percent), large washes up to 20 feet (6 m) deep cut across the proposed site. However, the OBTS facilities can be sited in areas with washes having an average depth of 8 feet (2 m). The surface material is predominantly older alluvial fan deposits which consist of very sandy gravel. The density of the surficial soils is generally in the medium-dense to dense range. Lenses and layers of caliche cementation frequently exist in the fan deposits. The cementation might present difficulties in excavating and grading. Cobbles and boulders make up approximately 10 percent

of the unit. The two easternmost shelters are sited close to potential flooding areas.

More detailed data of the site can be found in the Coyote Spring MOB report (E-TR-43). The site is acceptable for the planned facilities.

# 2.5.2 Milford Preferred OBTS

The Milford preferred OBTS is located on a flat to gently rolling bench area at the base of a series of hills and mountains. The OBTS polygon is characterized by alluvial fan deposits, predominantly young in age, although some areas of intermediate alluvial fans, to the east, are present. The site generally slopes approximately three percent, although the middle portion of the site is almost flat, with a slope of less than one percent. Some sheet flow may be expected, especially in the middle portion of the site, although flow should be concentrated in the well-defined channels that range from less than 1 foot (0.3 m) deep in the north to 3 feet (1 m) deep in the east. A 5- to 6-foot (1.5- to 2-m) deep wash with vertical walls trends NE-SW across the eastern portion of the polygon and will require drainage structures if the roads cross it.

The surface is characterized by poor to moderate surface lag gravel development. The surface gravels range from having moderate caliche coatings in the north to none in the southeast. The soils are composed mostly of medium-dense, fine to medium sand. The silt content gradually increases from the north to the southeast, ranging up to approximately 15 percent.

The northern portion of the polygon contains approximately three percent cobbles and has boulders near the drainage channels. The rest of the site does not contain any surface cobbles or boulders.

Based on geotechnical factors, the preferred layout is within the southern and eastern part of the OBTS polygon.

# 2.5.3 Milford Alternate OBTS

The Milford alternate OBTS is located in a basin formed by rock outcrops forming low-lying hills. Although the bedding of the rock is away from the basin, the potential for shallow rock under the site is high. The surface slopes less than three percent and is gently rolling. The OBTS polygon is characterized by young sandy alluvial fan deposits, with some lag gravels at the surface. The surface gravels have caliche coatings, which may indicate moderate to slight caliche cementation at depth. Cobbles comprise approximately three to five percent of the soils. Some sheet flow may be possible, but surface flow will mainly be confined in well-defined washes, 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 1 m) deep. The channels contain heavy concentrations of gravels at the bottom and are perpendicular to the conceptual roads network of the preferred layout. drainage diversion or channelization will be required if any facilities or roads cross the drainages. The Milford alternate OBTS is acceptable as sited. Additional subsurface work to define the depth to rock will be necessary prior to design studies.

#### 2.5.4 Beryl Preferred OBTS

The northern part of the Beryl preferred OBTS is located in a mixed area of rugged terrain, with washes up to 5 feet (1.5 m) deep, while the southern end is characterized by gently rolling terrain with small washes cutting through the site. Both conceptual layouts within the OBTS polygon are within both topography types; major construction considerations will be drainage crossings and considerable grading work. The surface slopes up to three percent and consists of sandy silts and silty sands characteristic of intermediate alluvial fan deposits. Erosion of silty deposits in the road beds resulted in deep ruts. These silty deposits should be taken into account in the design studies. Drainage is concentrated along well defined channels; sheet flow should not be a problem.

The OBTS facilities can be sited in this area, although determination of the preferred layout will require additional field studies.

#### 2.5.5 Beryl Alternate OBTS

Geotechnical inspections of the Beryl alternate OBTS were made from existing roads; access to private land was not required for the surveys. The topography at the Beryl alternate OBTS is essentially flat, with a slope of one to two percent. The surface is characterized by minor development of surface lag gravels. The medium-dense sandy soils are deposits of young alluvial fans. In minor areas, the sands are mixed with old lake bed deposits composed of silts. The western edge of the

OBTS polygon is sandier, with defined washes 1 to 2 feet (0.3) to 0.6 m) deep. The rest of the study area will be subject to sheet flow across the surface. The site is suitable for the OBTS.

#### 3.0 DTN STUDIES

#### 3.1 SELECTION OF DTN ROUTE

The DTN routes for the system were studied and selected by the DTN Working Group, consisting of technical personnel from Ertec Western, TRW, Martin Marietta, R. M. Parsons, HDR, COE, and AFRCE. The areas to be studied for the field surveys included those segments that would connect the MOB or DAA with the TOC valleys; the main purpose of this plan was to provide a complete and feasible package for construction of the first phase of the system and to support Tier IIA requirements.

A more detailed discussion of the proposed DTN route is included in the DTN Siting Report (E-TR-58).

#### 3.2 DIGITIZING DTN

The selected DTN route was transferred from 1:62,500 conceptual alignments to the most detailed map scale available. of the area is covered by 7-1/2 minute topographic maps (1:24,000). The alignment through Delamar Valley was transferred to 1:9600 scale maps. The transferred alignments were submitted to the DTN Working Group for approval and refinements From these maps, the intersection points to the alignment. between straightline segments, Points of Intersection (PI) were The latitude and longitude of the PIs were translated into the appropriate State Plane coordinate system. Segments of the DTN that coexist with existing roads were not digitized since the existing alignment was followed for the route.

#### 3.3 LOCATION SURVEYING

The DTN PIs were location-surveyed to third order accuracy (1 foot in 5000 feet) from known, existing control points. The PIs were numbered and marked with an aluminum cap on a rebar driven flush with the ground, a metal fence post, and access flagging. Additional markers, located by vehicle odometer, were set at 1/4-mile (0.4-km) and 1-mile (1.6-km) intervals along the DTN route that did not coexist with an existing road. These additional stations were necessary to locate environmental survey and transect locations and for reference purposes.

The DTN had several different degrees of flexibility along its Where no limitations are present, 2-mile (3-km)-wide corridors, 1 mile (1.6 km) to either side of the staked centerline, were considered the study area. This entire width was studied, with the idea that during the design phase, the actual DTN route could be located anywhere within the 2-mile (3-km)wide corridor. In some areas, the route was fully restricted due to clustering in the valley, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, mining claims, etc. These restrictions dictated that the DTN route could not be moved a great deal within the study corridor. The actual corridor width was determined by the nature of the restriction and the standoff distance specified by AFRCE.

# 3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEYS

A discussion of the environmental surveys is included in Volumes II and II of this report.

## 3.5 GEOTECHNICAL INSPECTIONS

Geotechnical inspections consisted of visual surveys along the DTN centerline to identify any features that would impact the proposed routing, such as major washes, playas, fine-grained soils with low-bearing capacity, fault traces, etc. Identification of any of these features would be used to make recommendations for relocations. The geotechnical inspections, however, were not for the purpose of collecting design data but to refine the DTN alignment and to identify any "fatal flaws" along the route.

# 3.6 RESULTS OF GEOTECHNICAL INSPECTIONS

# 3.6.1 Nevada DTN

The DTN between the Coyote Spring MOB and Dry Lake Valley (segment A-B) was visually surveyed along the portions that coexist with roads. The portions of the route which are not along existing roads were evaluated at several points by transects perpendicular to the alignment. The actual staked centerline for off-road segments was not continuously surveyed.

The findings of the geotechnical inspections are presented on the attached maps. In general, the DTN is feasible along the proposed route. More detailed design studies will be necessary to determine the best routing based on requirements such as balance of cut-and-fill and drainages for the segments from Highway 93 at Maynard Lake to the bottom of Delamar Valley at Delamar Pass. The terrain through this area is extremely rugged, and grades up to seven percent are present. Another problem occurs where the DTN crosses Delamar Lake, which is

composed of very fine silts and clays. The soils erode easily both from mechanical and fluvial processes. They are also characterized by a moderate to high shrink-swell potential and low-bearing value when flooded. An elevated roadway is necessary to provide adequate base course material, to reduce the bearing pressure on the in-situ soils, and to avoid flooding. The northern segment of the DTN, from the power substation, marked on the map to Dry Lake . ley cuts across the alluvial fan surface and many well- #@ite: isned drainage channels. channels tend to produce & \* ciler-coaster effect along the road, with 3- to 4-foot (0.9 to 1.2-m) deep washes occurring approximately every 0.3 to 0.4 mile (0.5 to 0.6 km). flow across the road surface is common. Ponding in small localized areas is also evident. Numerous drainage diversions along this segment of the route will be necessary.

For most of the route, with the exceptions noted above and marked on the maps, the soil in Delamar Valley is composed of sandy silt or silty sand with varying amounts of gravel and cobbles. The soils in Coyote Spring Valley are composed of silty sand and sandy gravel. Boulders are common in the mountain pass where the soil cover is very thin and rock is close to the surface.

The route as surveyed is feasible; however, more detailed design studies, using large-scale topographic maps, will be required to maximize balance of cut-and-fill and minimize drainage works.

#### 3.6.2 Utah DTN

Several segments of the DTN in Utah, identified as I-D, G-Y, and F-D on the maps, were visually surveyed. The portions that are not along existing roads were evaluated at several points by transects perpendicular to the alignment, but was not continuously surveyed.

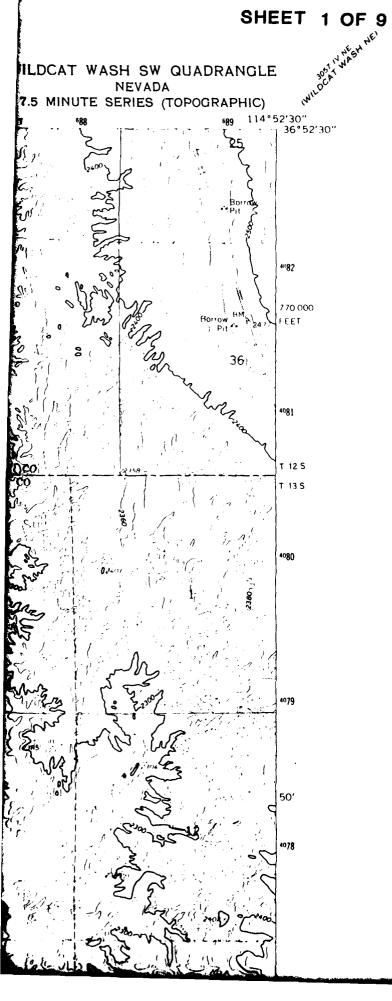
The DTN routes surveyed are topographically restricted in many locations by mountains and rock hills, limiting the flexibility for optimizing the route. Generally, the route is feasible and constructible along its entire length. The route is crossed many times by an active stream within Miller Meadows. In many places, the road and stream banks are heavily eroded and undercut. This area will require rechannelization of the stream or many drainage culverts along the route. The same problem exists near the north end of Blue Mountain along Segments I-D and G-Y and at other areas identified on the maps.

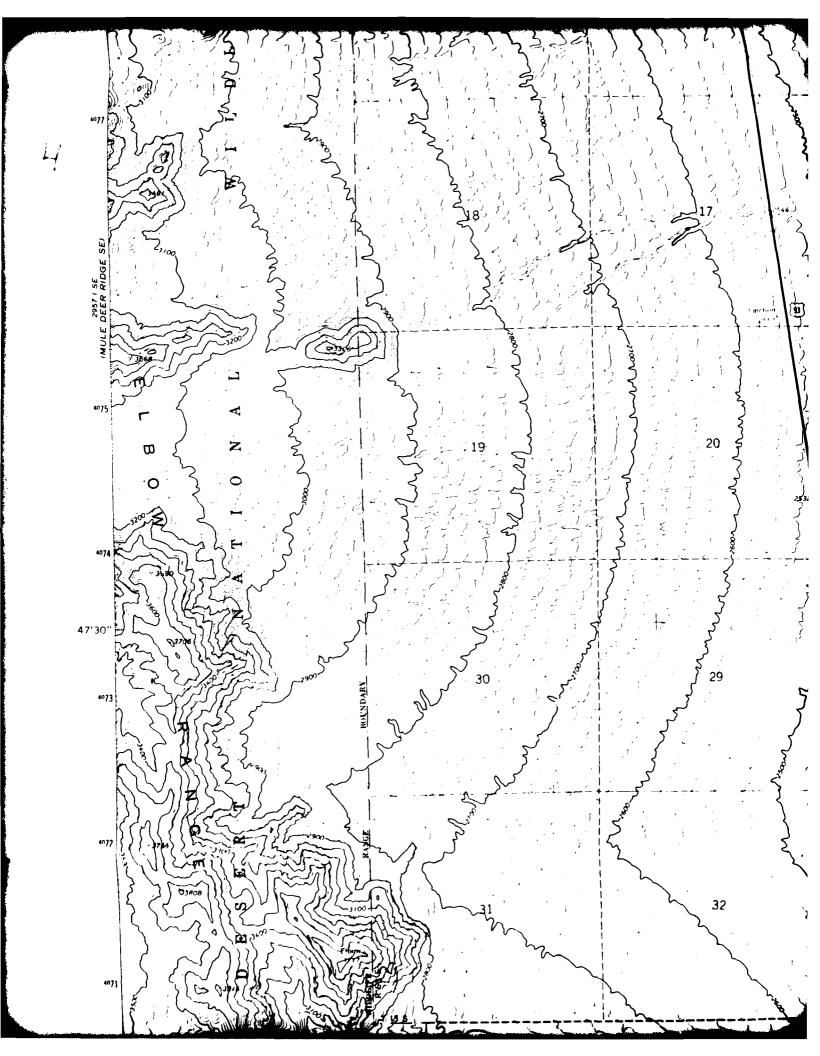
Minor areas, especially by Red Hill, will require extensive cut-and-fill to reduce the grade.

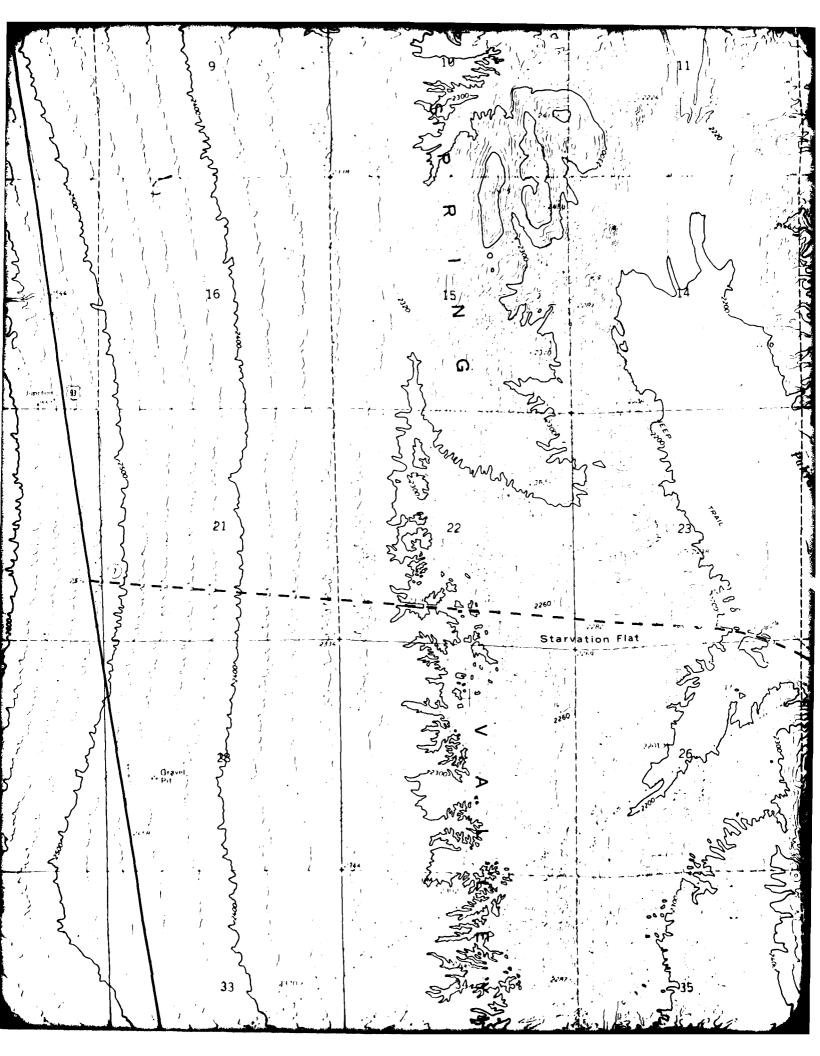
A major crossing structure at Meadow Spring (along Segment F-D) will be required where the DTN crosses Mountain Spring Wash. The wash at this location is more than 50 feet (15 m) wide with vertical walls approximately 30 feet (9 m) deep at the maximum.

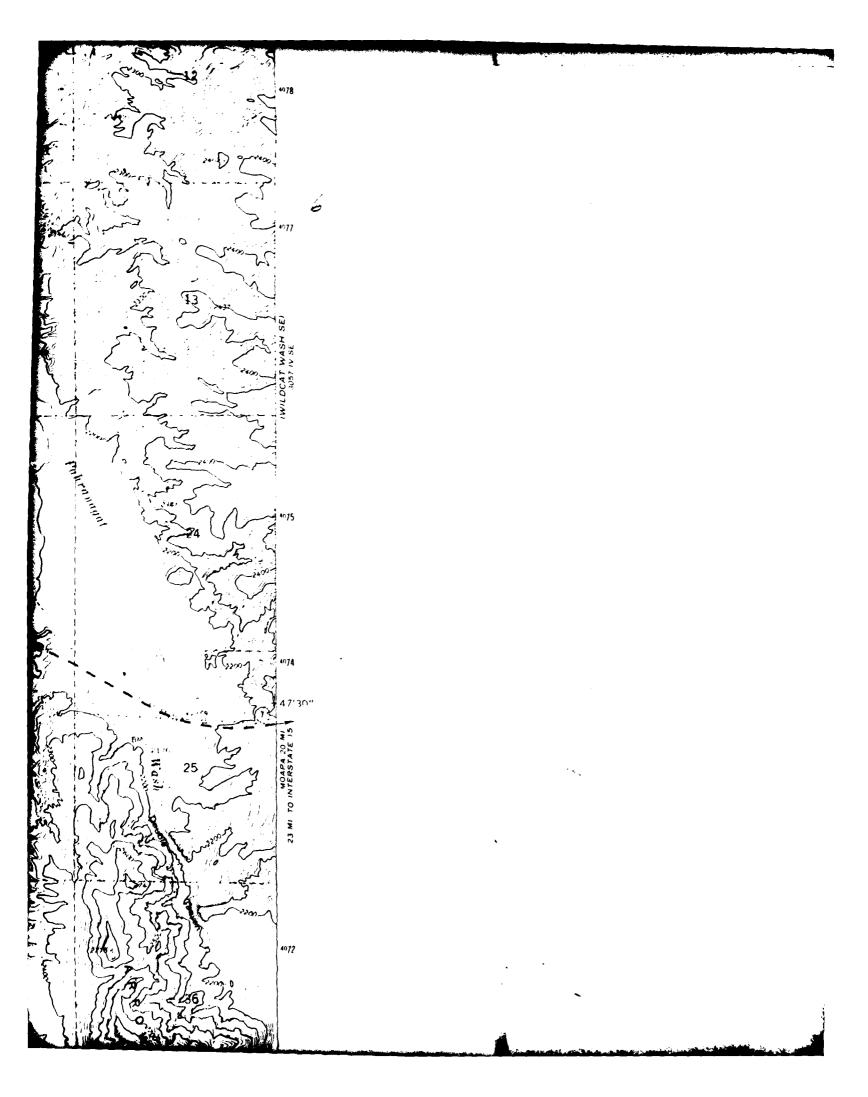
Detailed design studies, utilizing large-scale topographic maps, will be required prior to construction to minimize drainage works, maximize balance of cut-and-fill, and optimize the route.

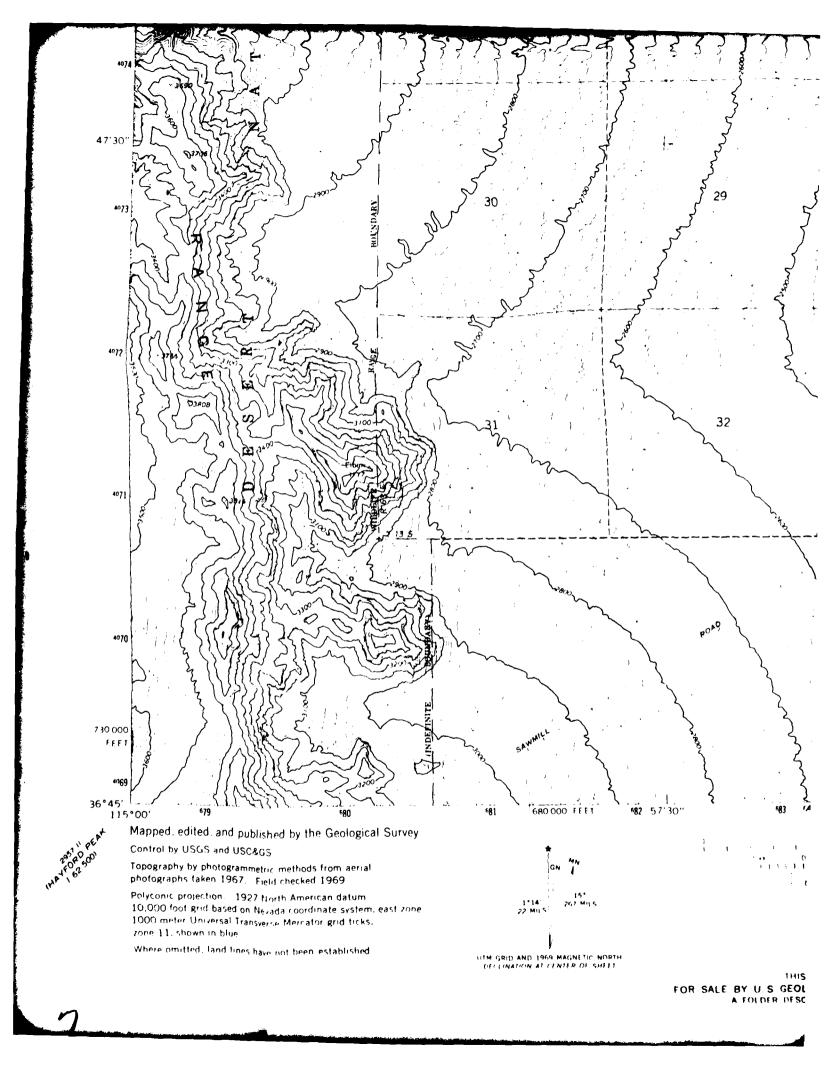
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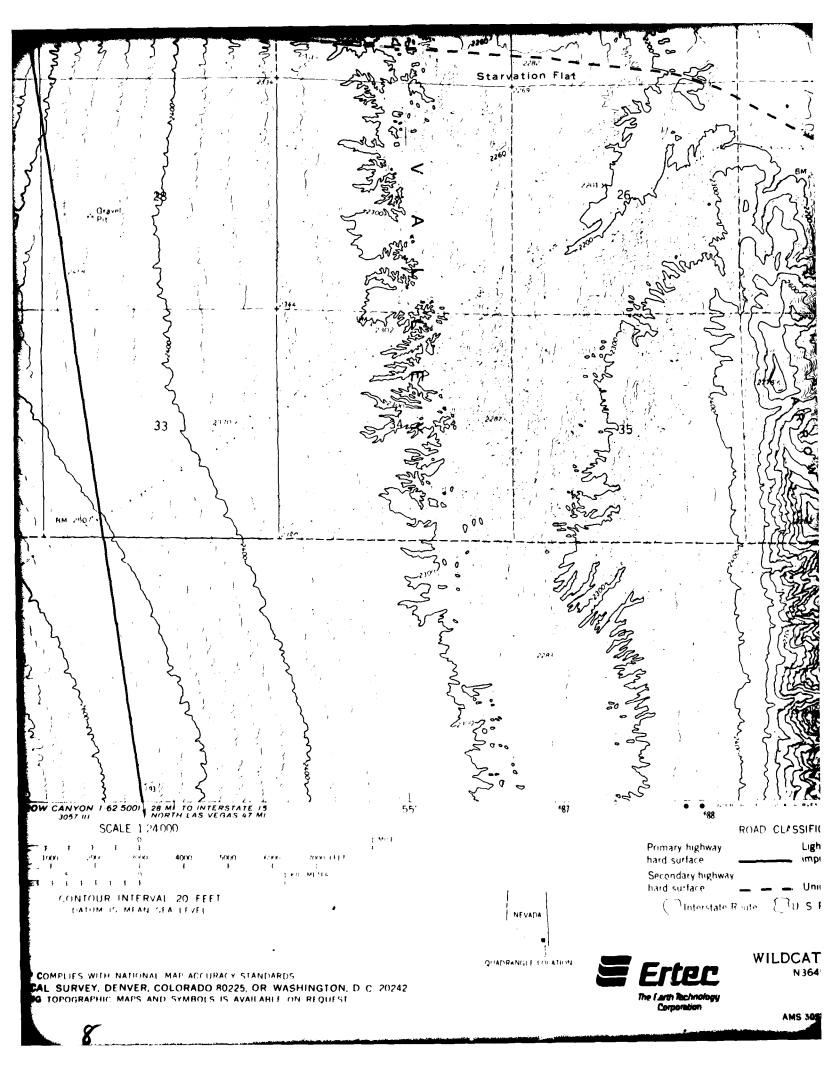


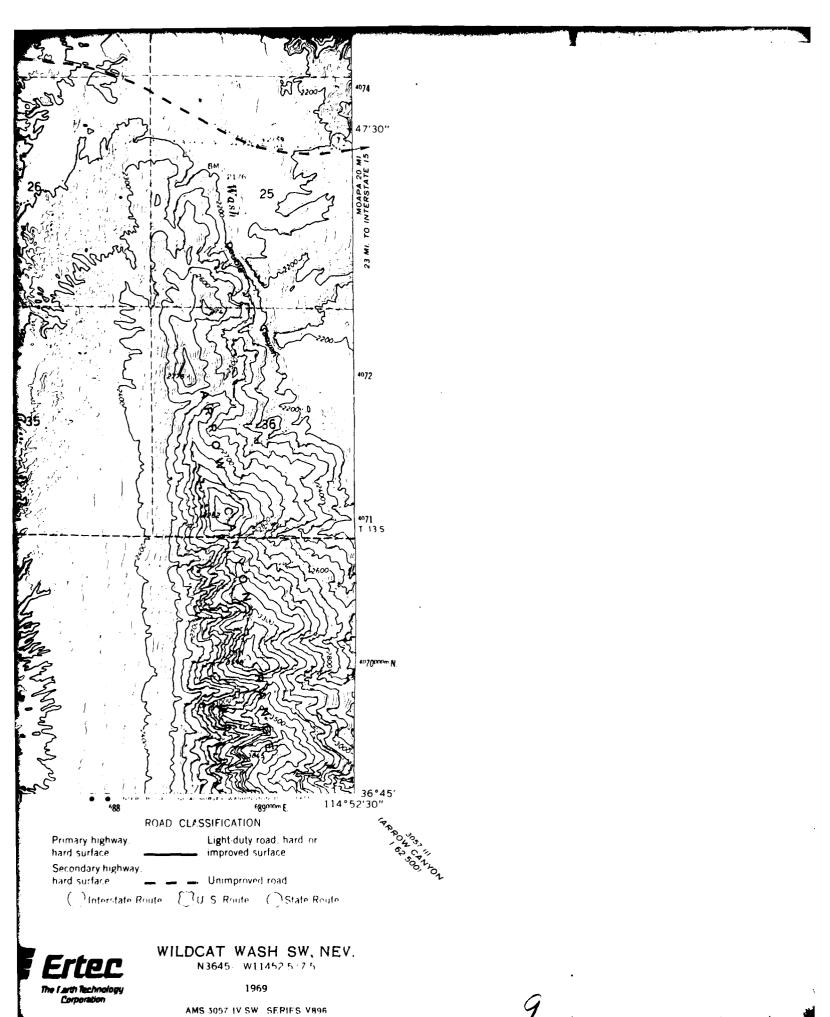




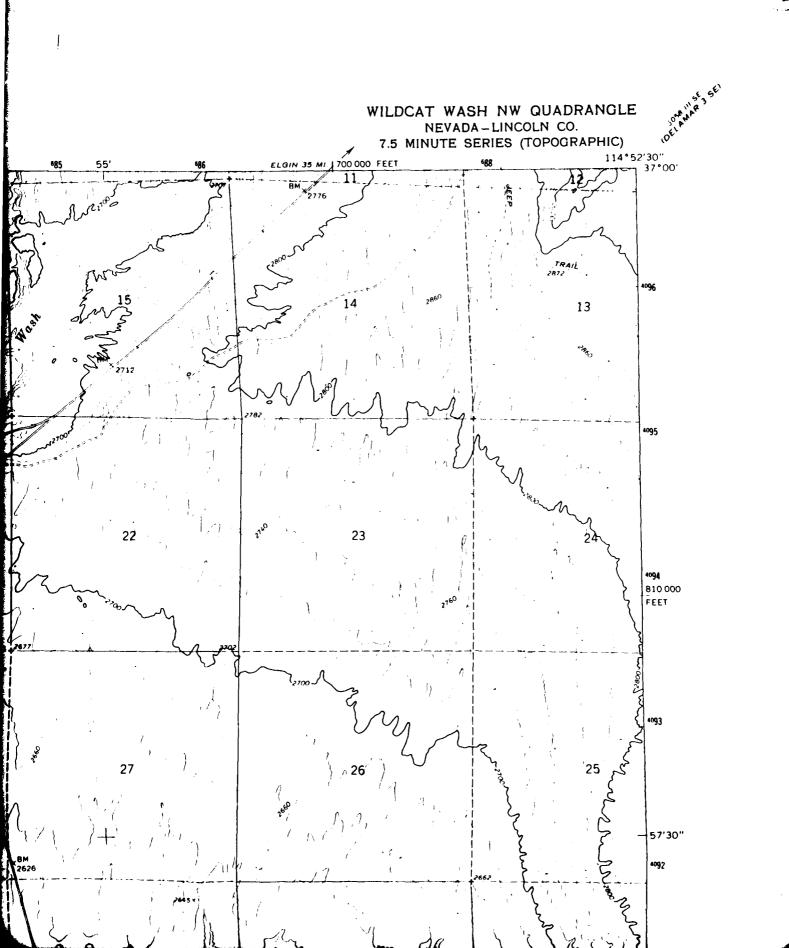


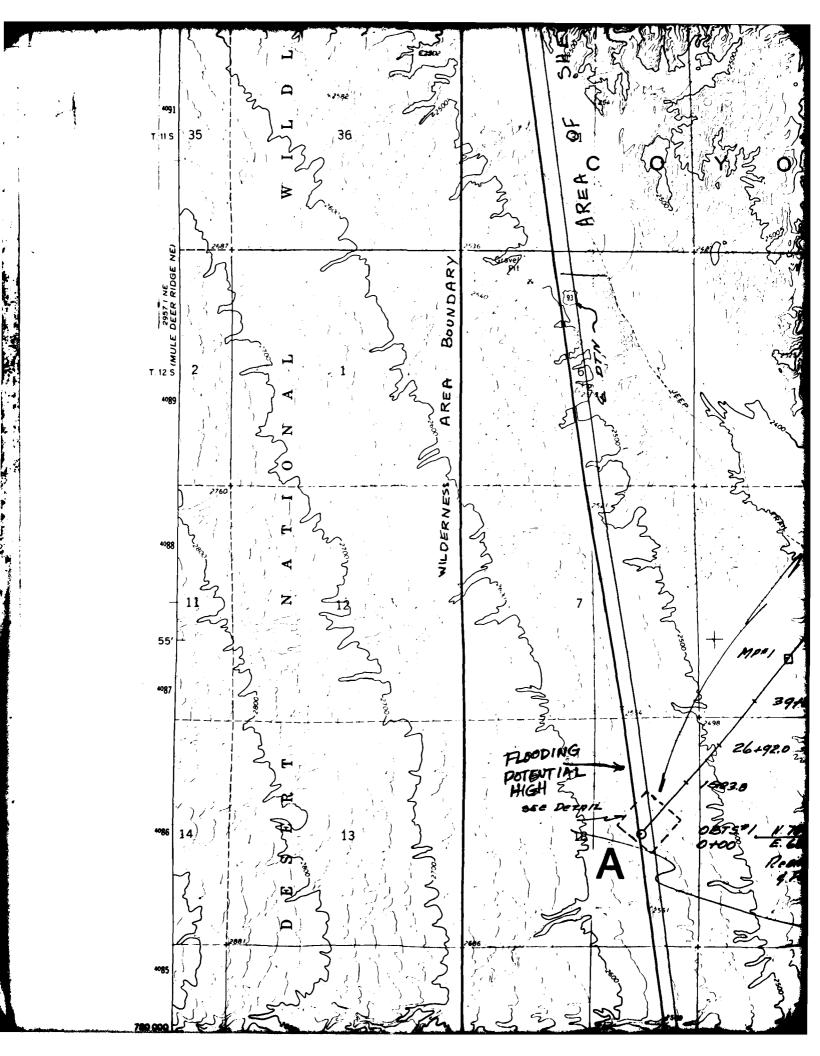


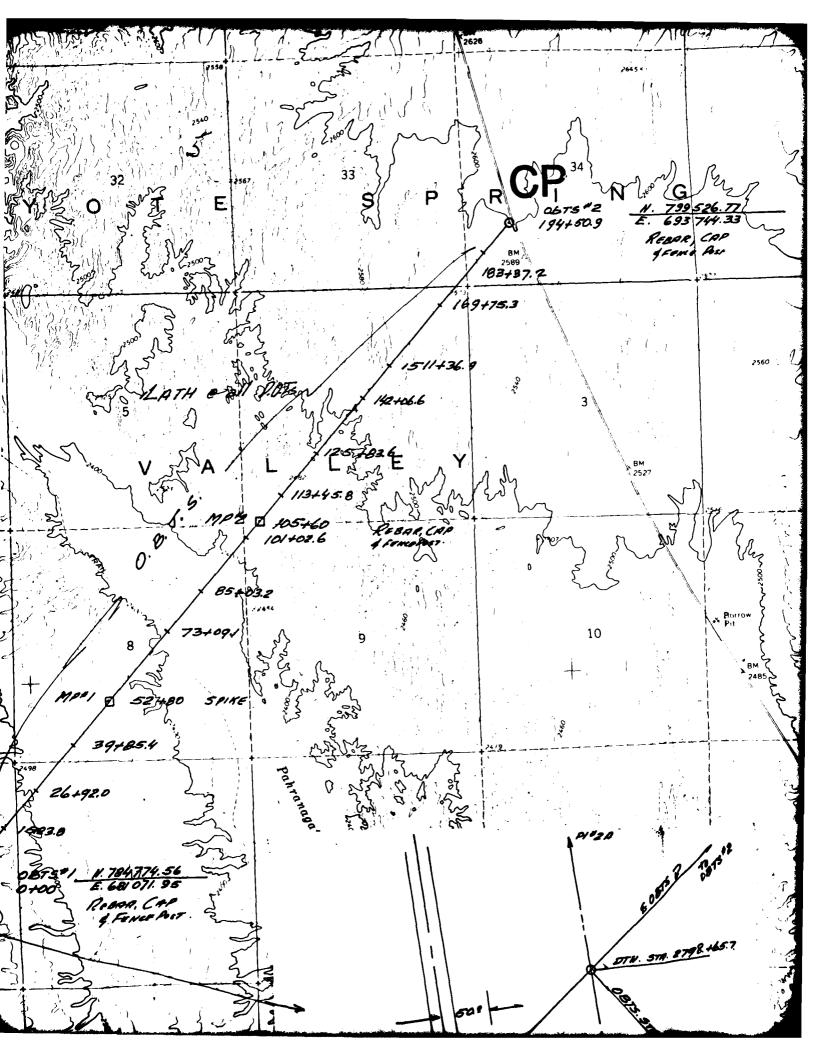


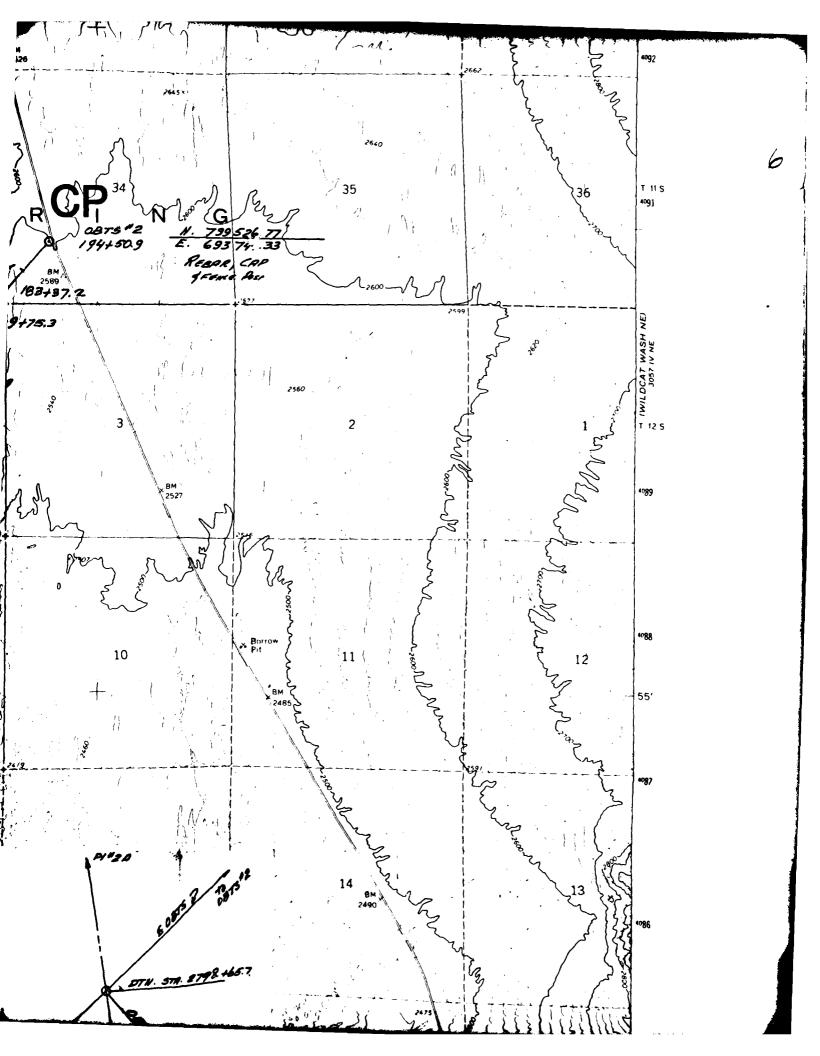


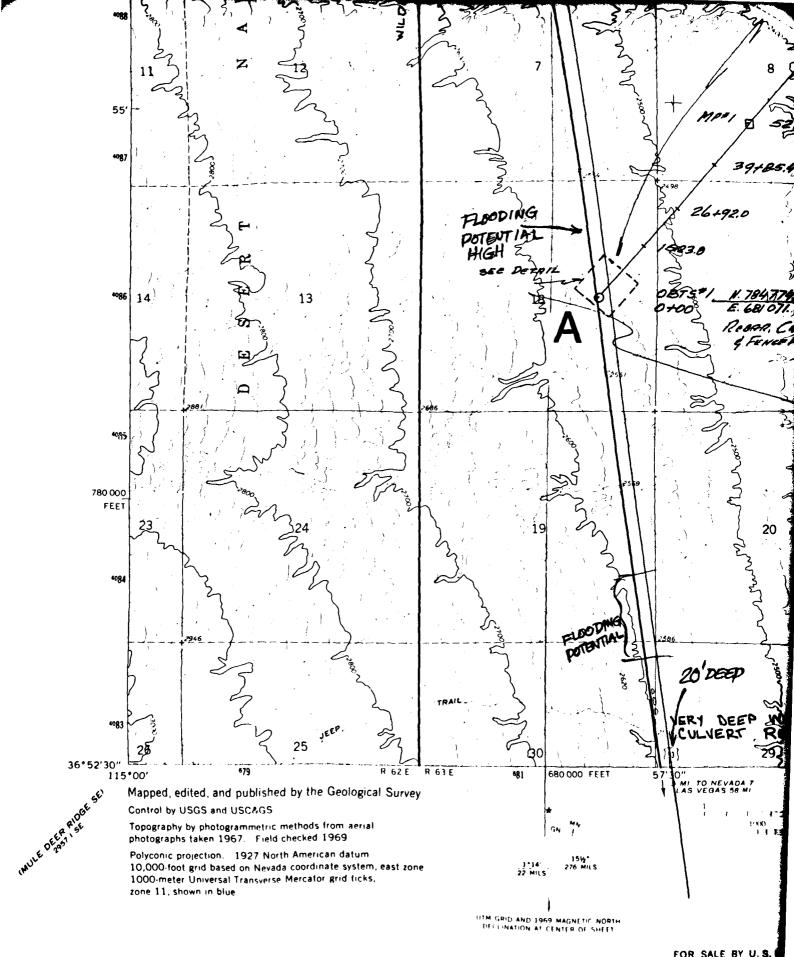
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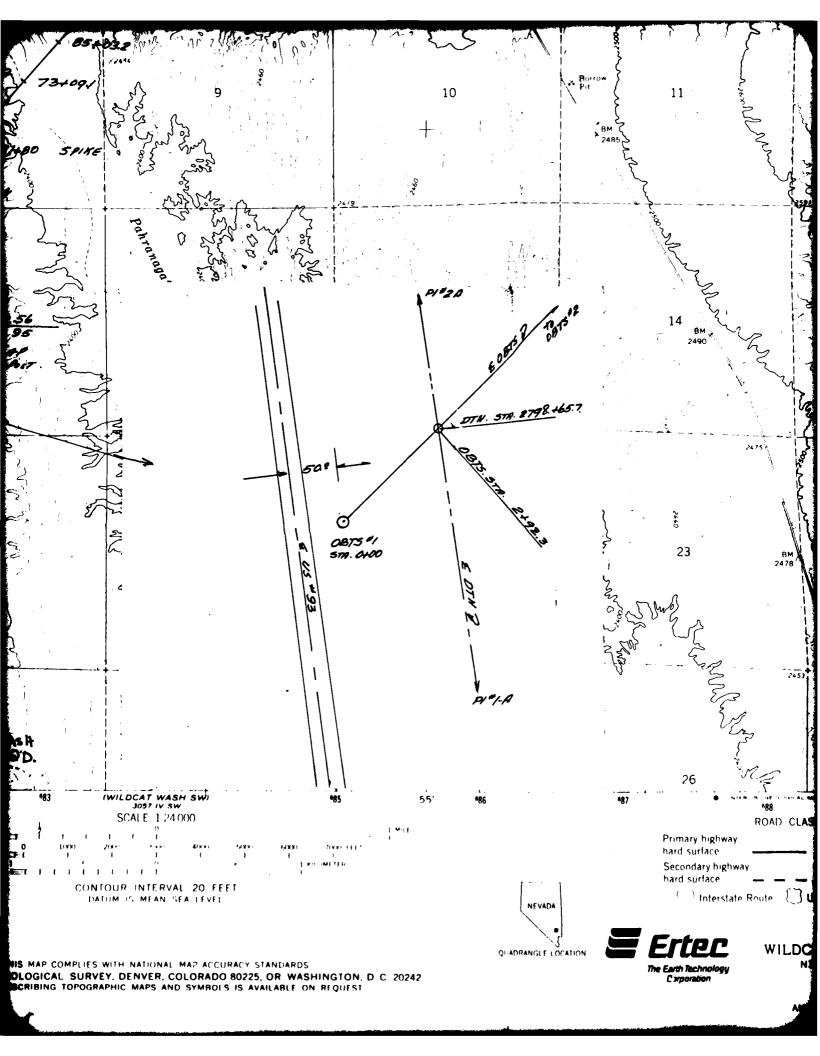


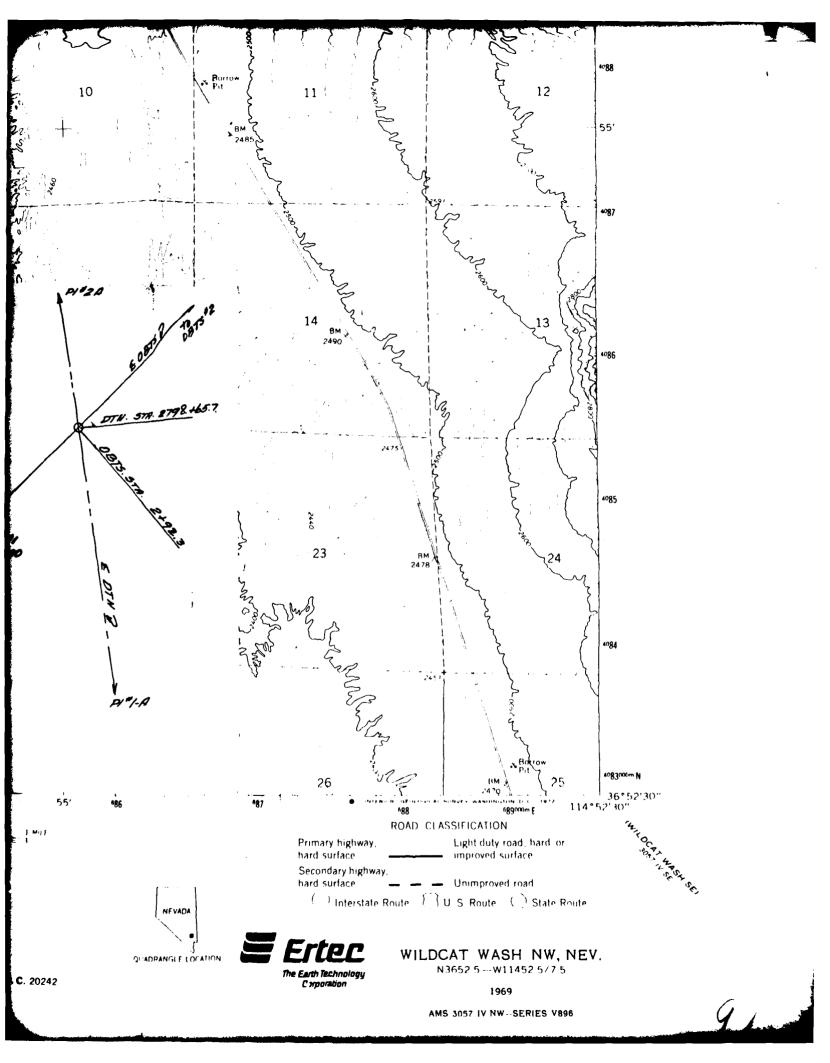




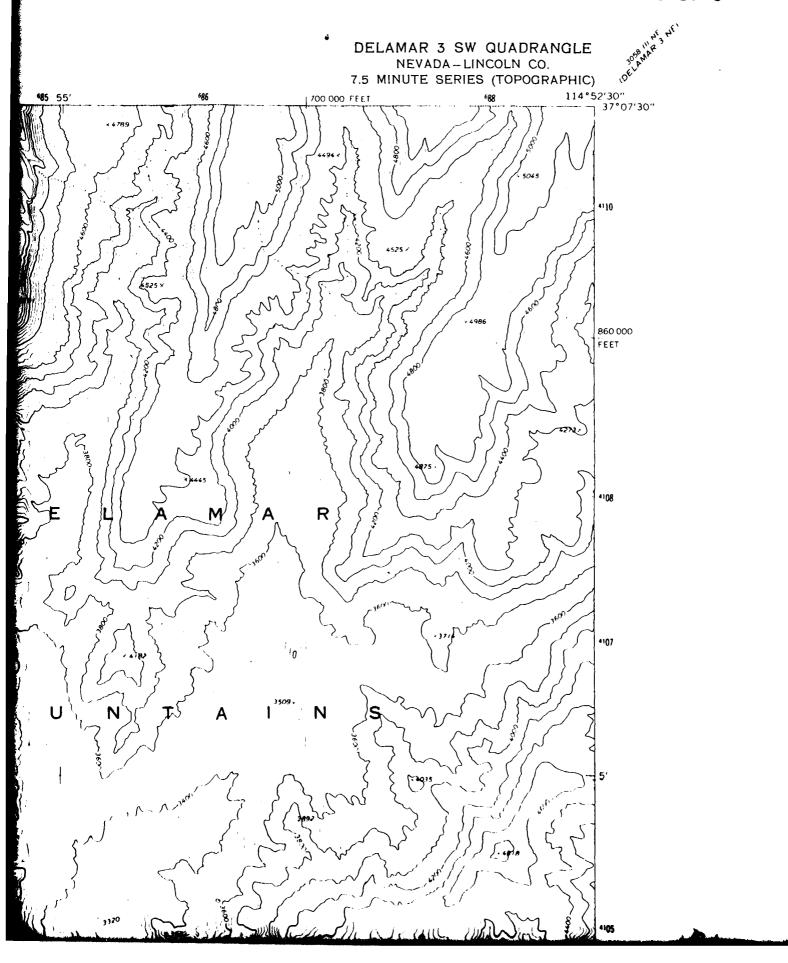


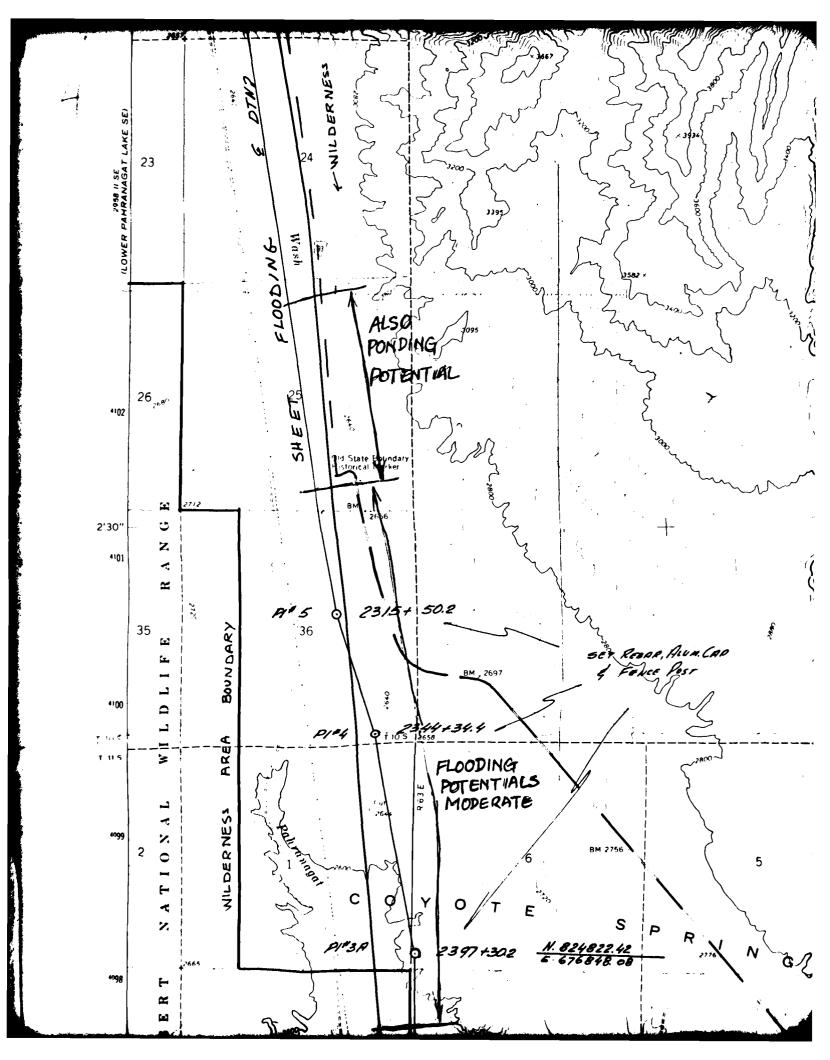
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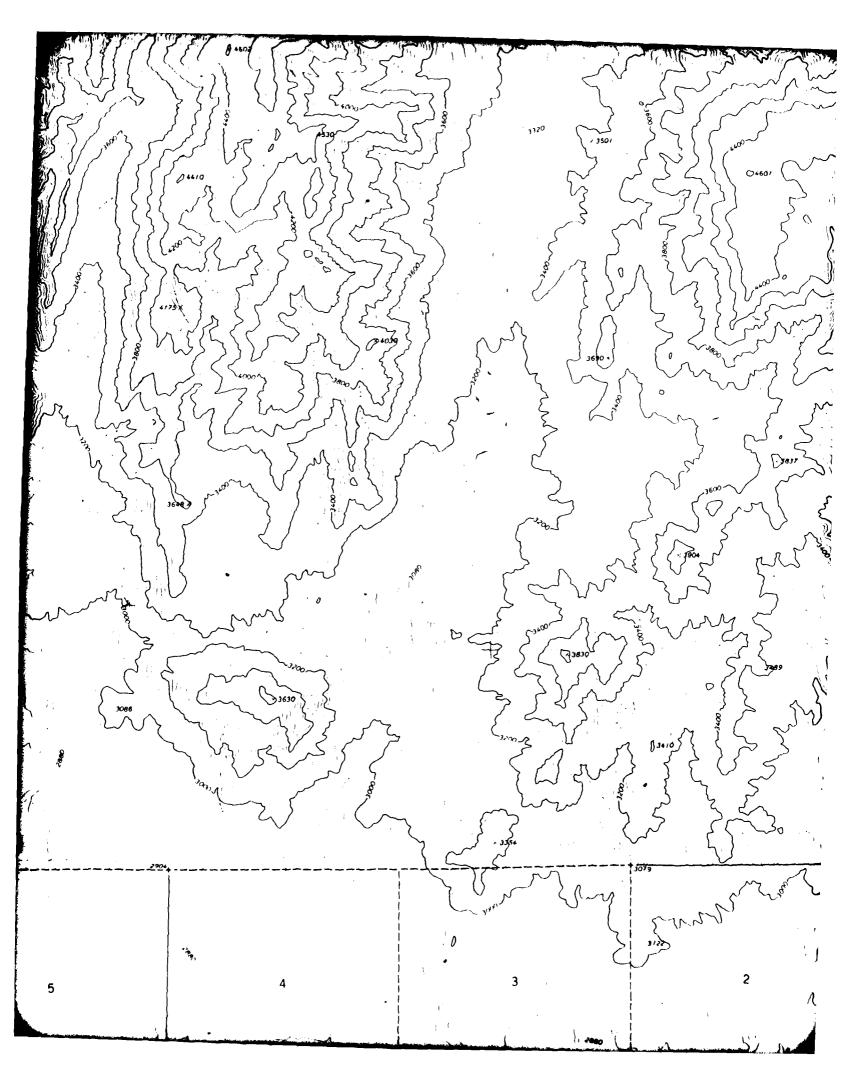


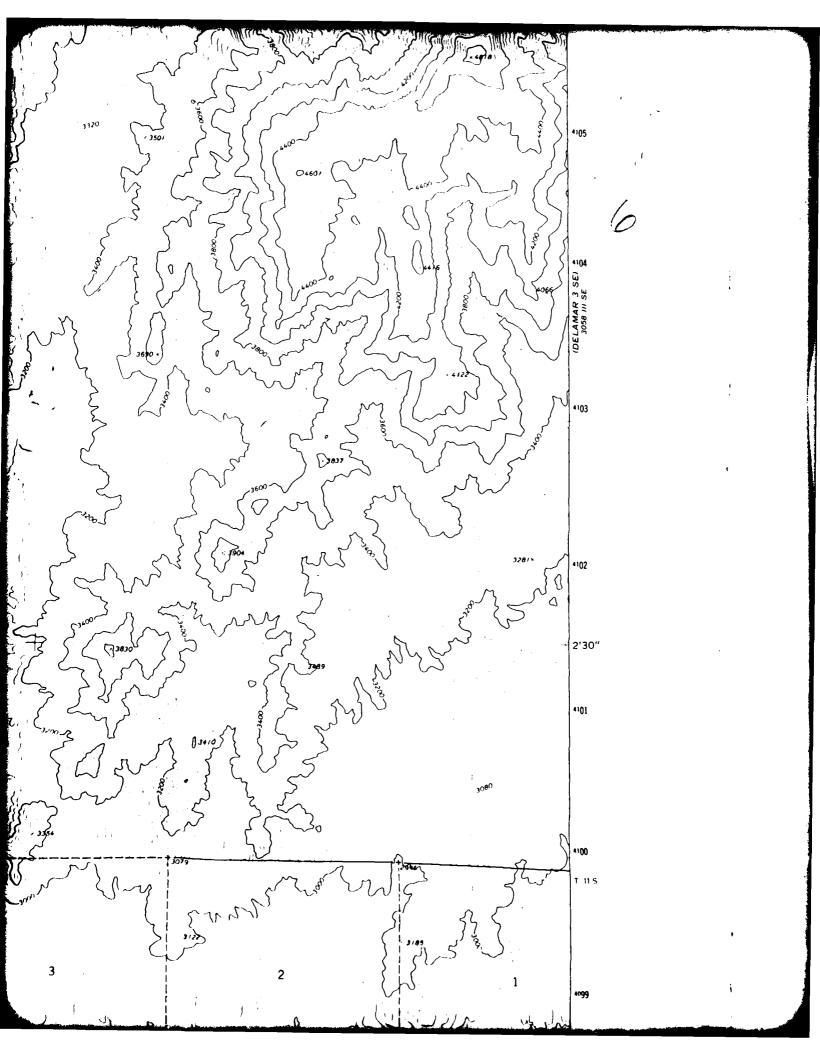


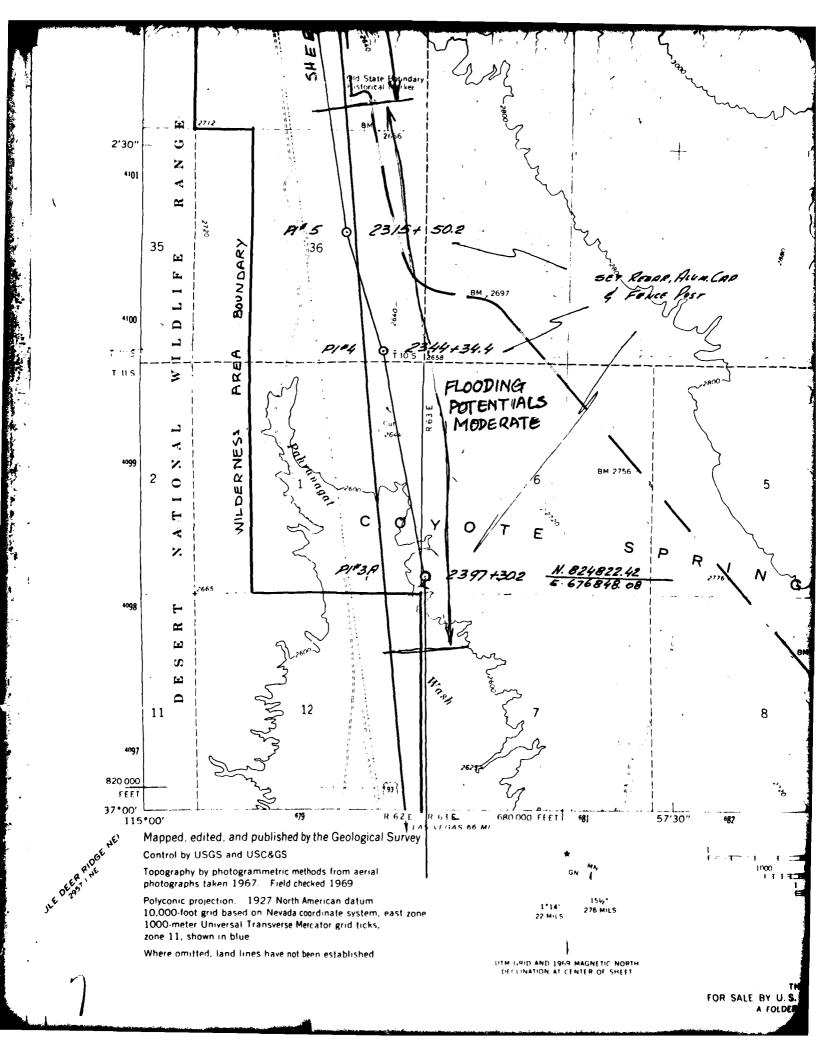
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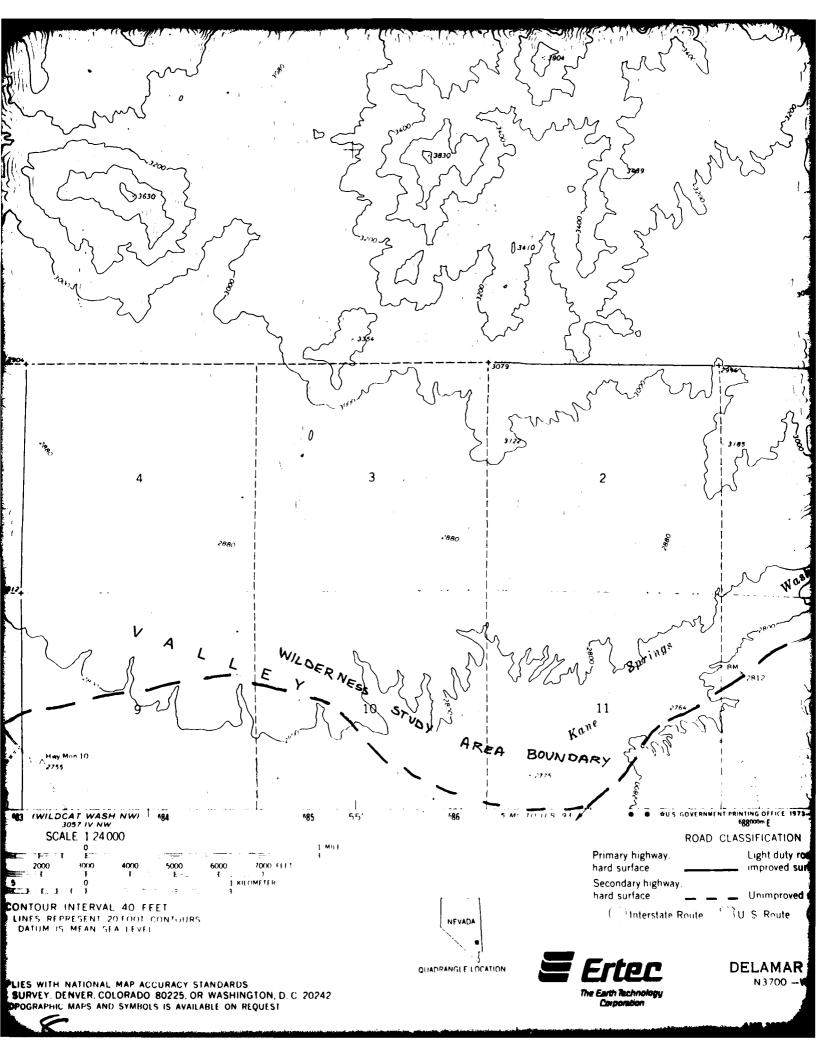


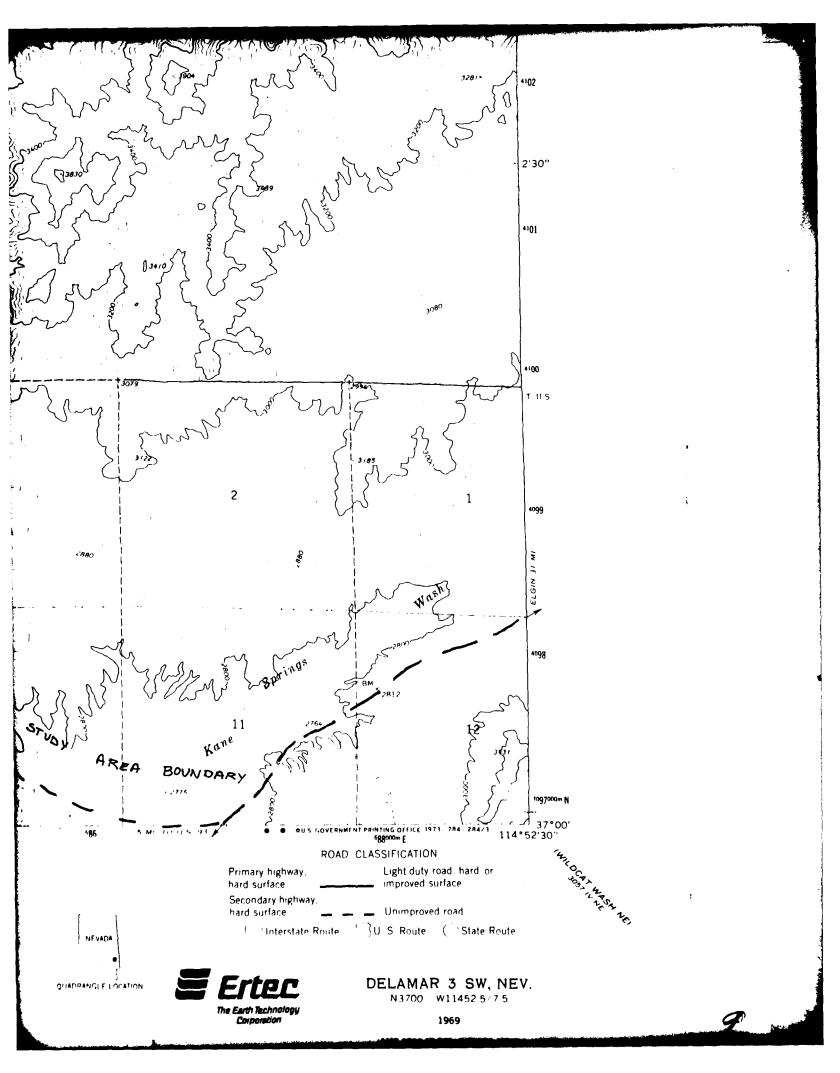




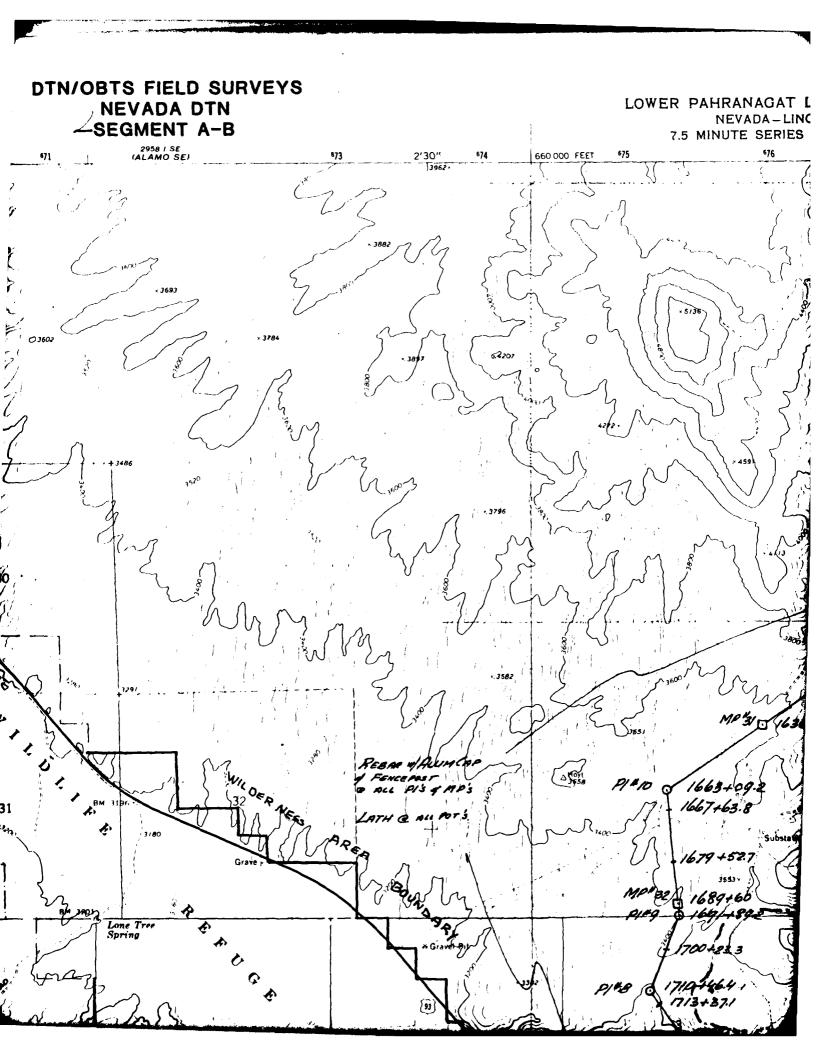


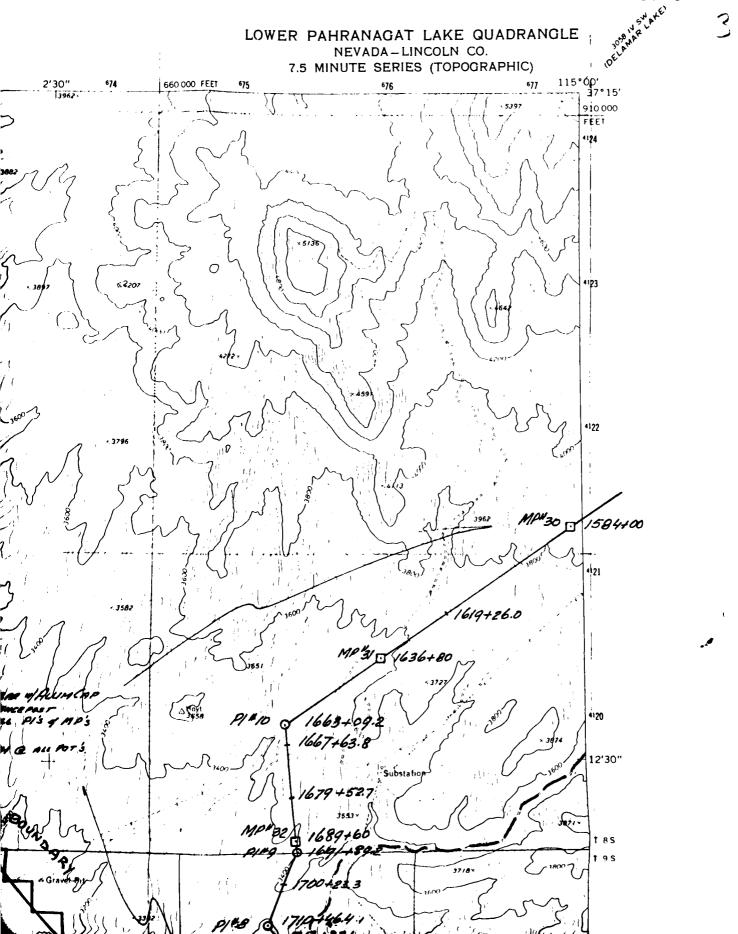


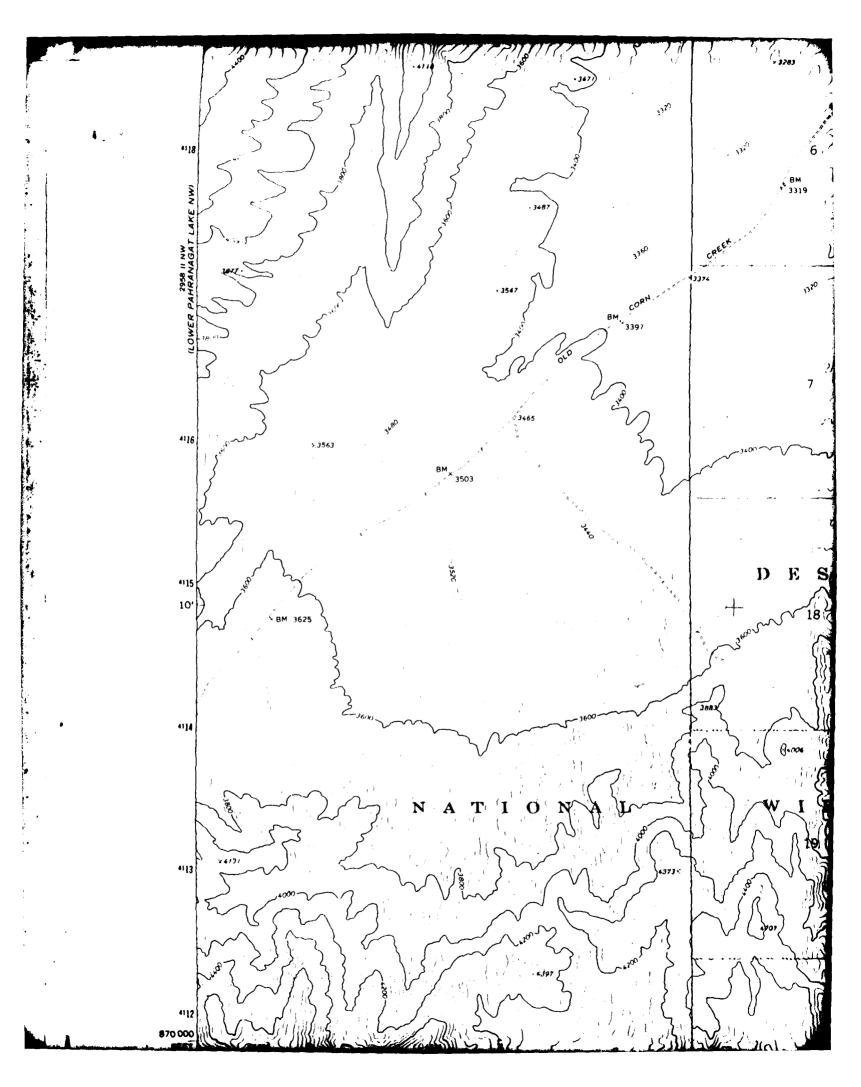


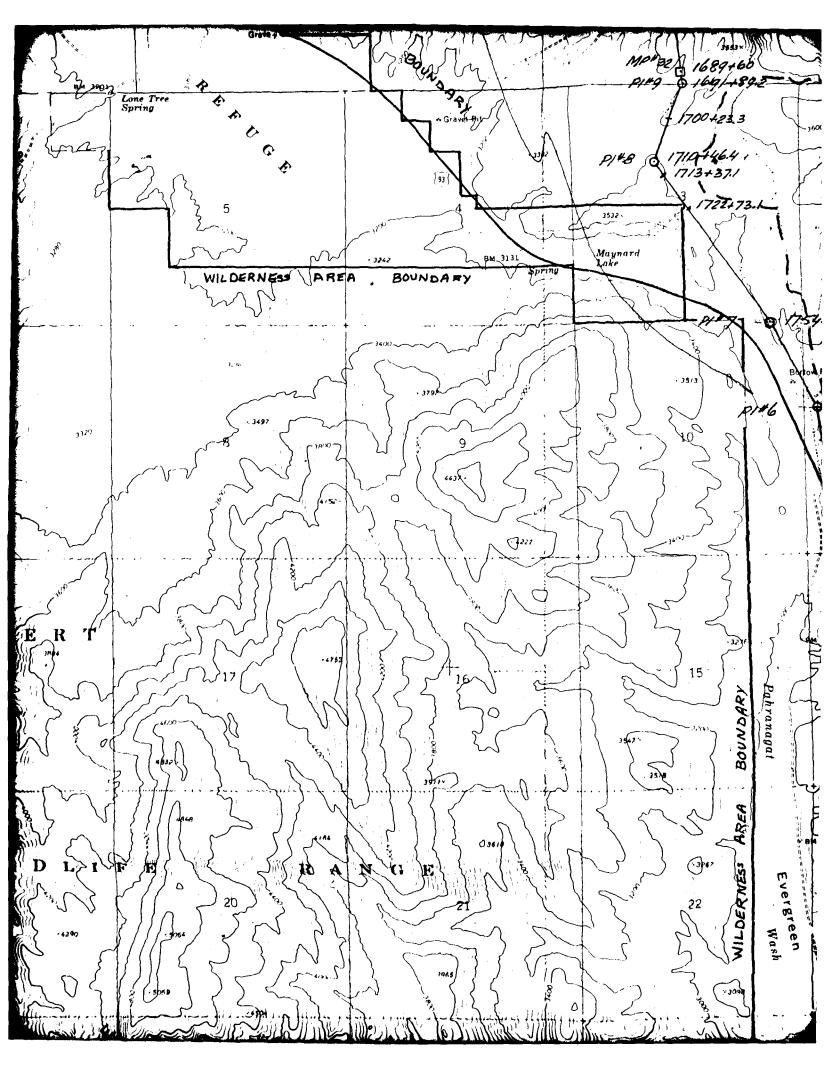


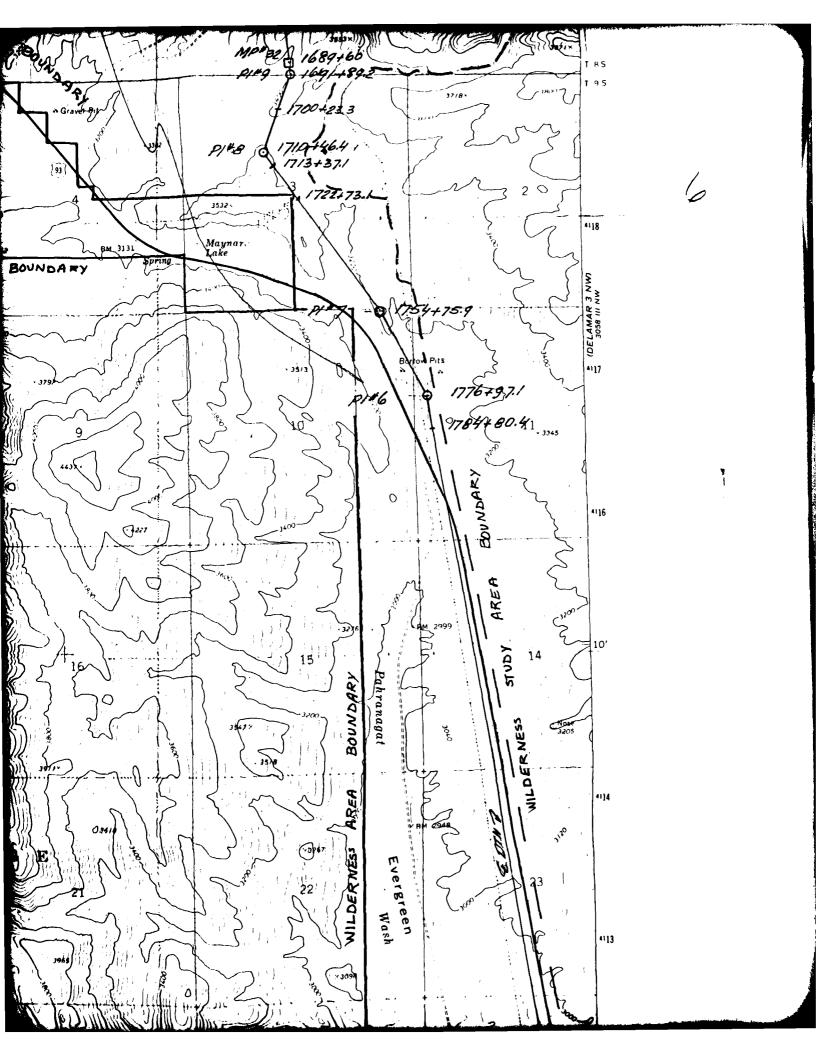
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 115°07′30″ 37°15′ [ - · · · 667000m E. R 61 E 5'R 62 E 15 14 13 4123000m.N 23 22 4122 <sup>~</sup>21 26 25 4121 4120 36 12'30" 4119 T 85









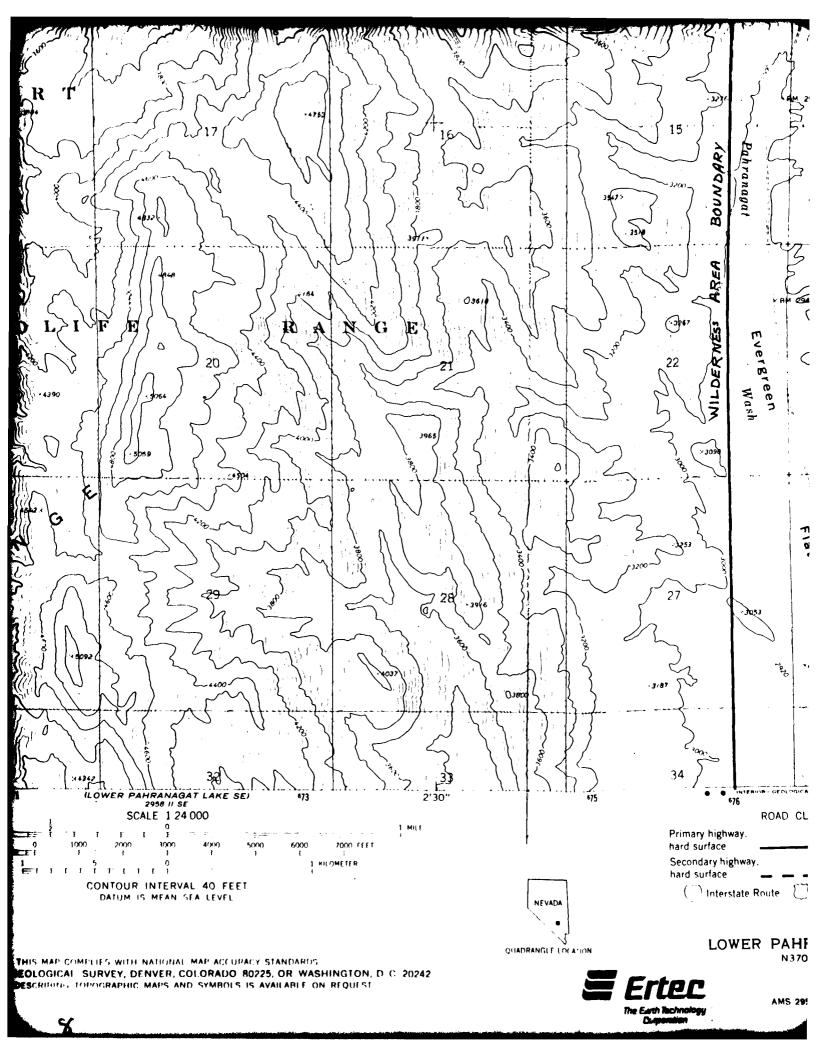


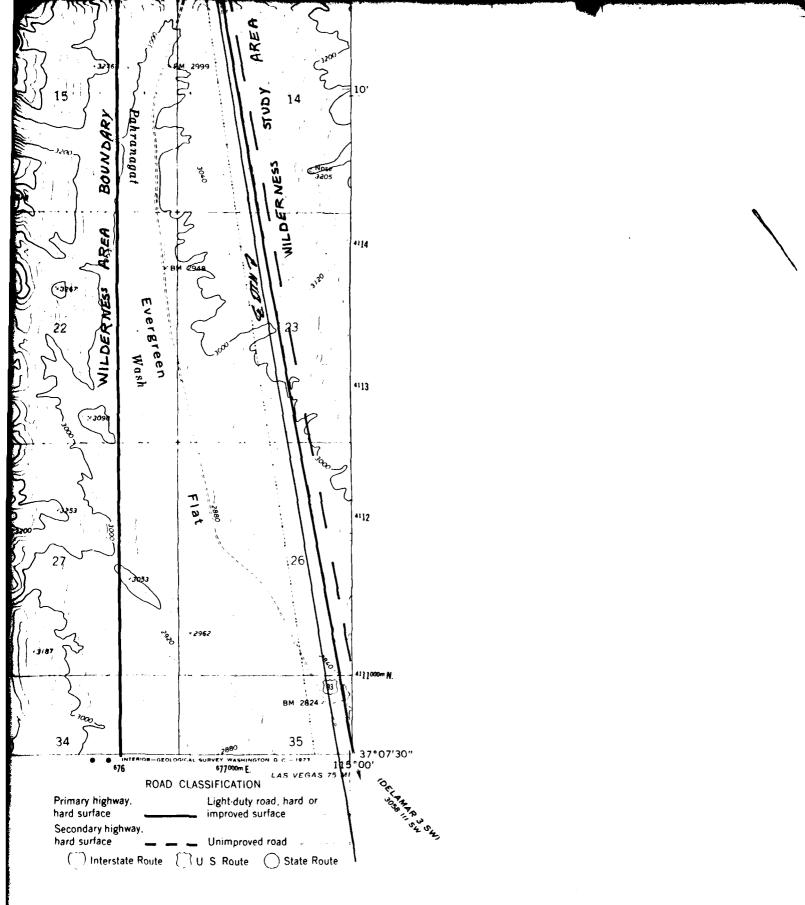
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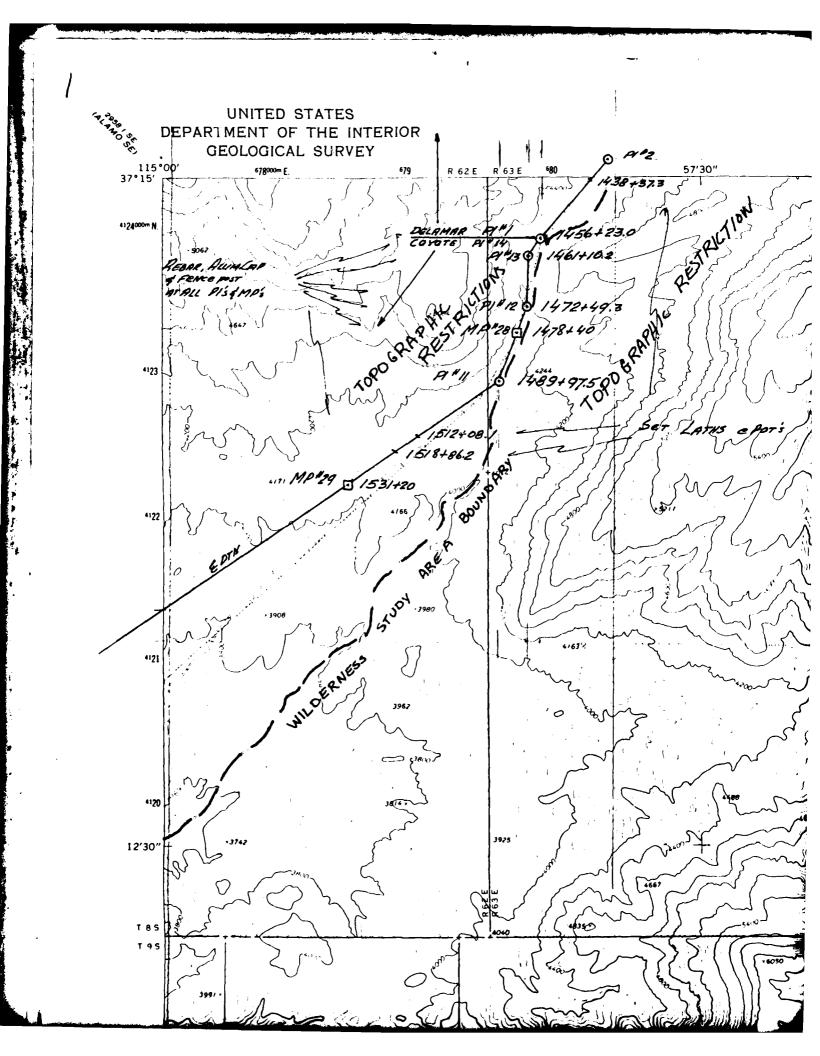
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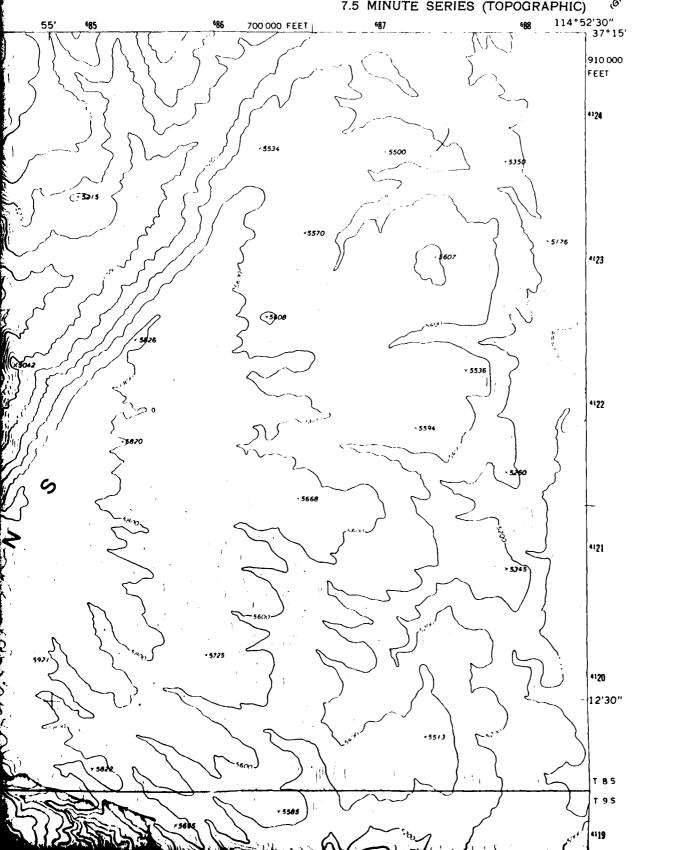
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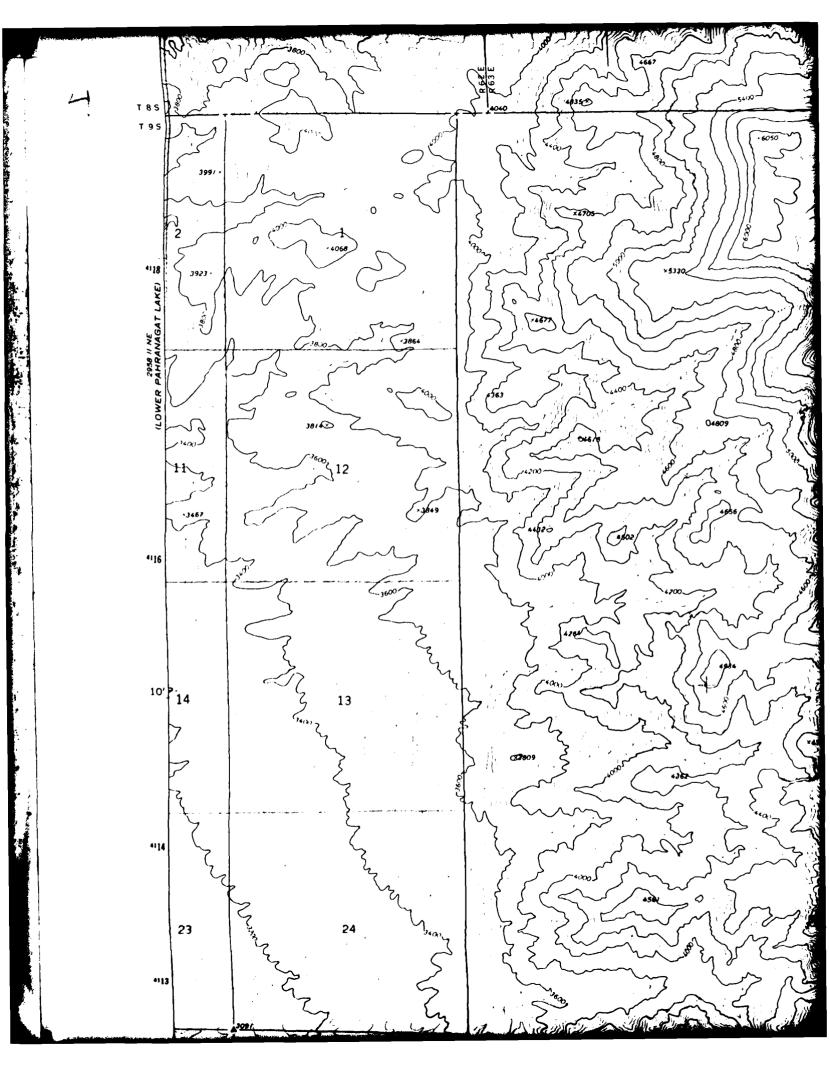


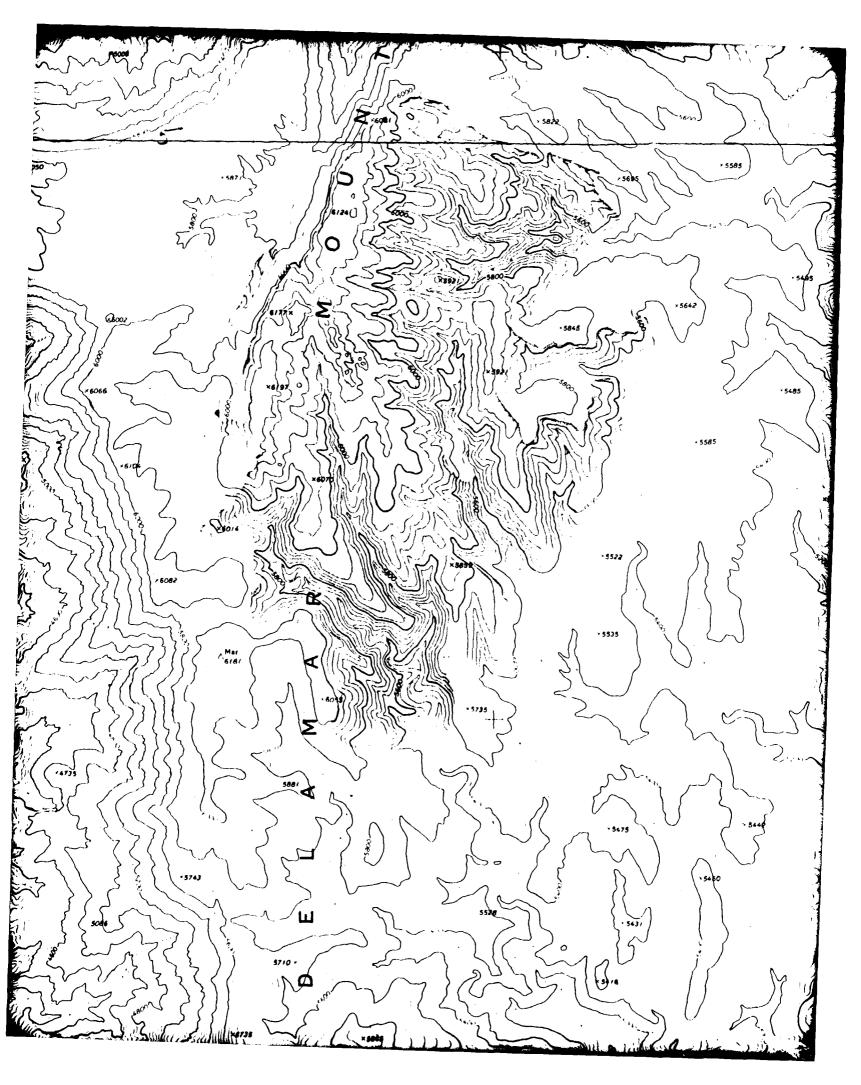
## DTN/OBTS FIELD SURVEYS DELAMAI NEV 7.5 MINUT **NEVADA DTN** SEGMENT A-B (F3)/\$

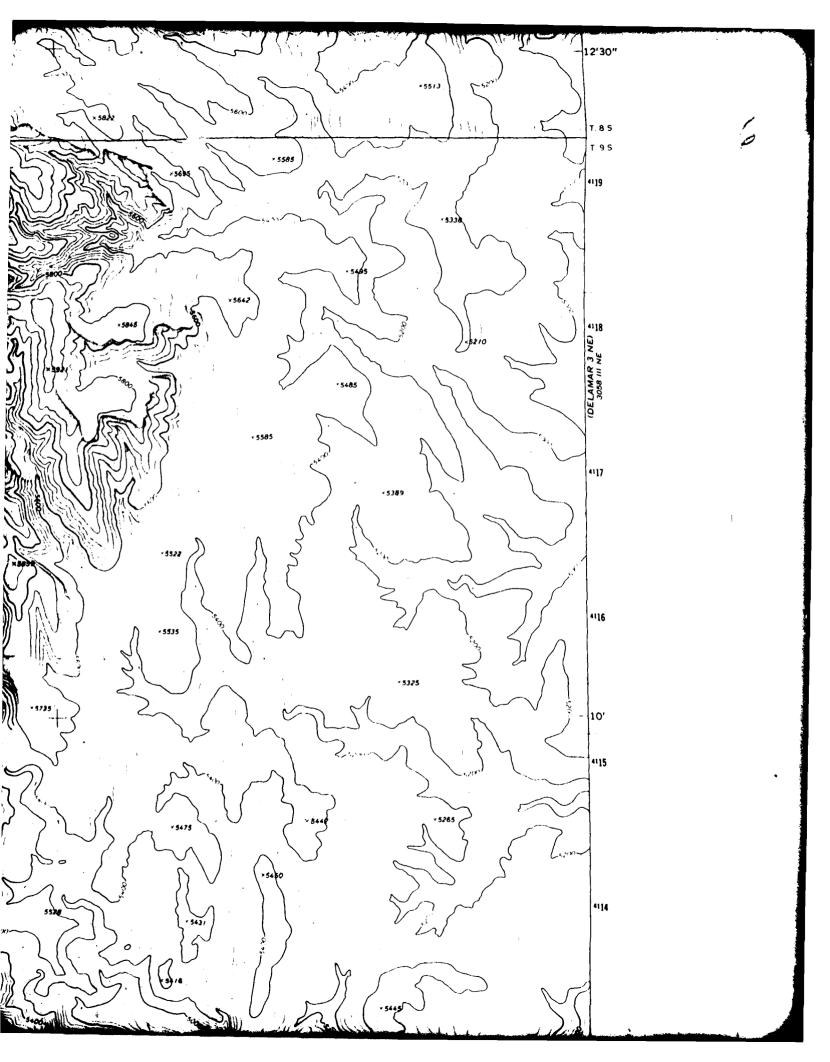
## SHEET 5 DF 9 E 30 PP SON

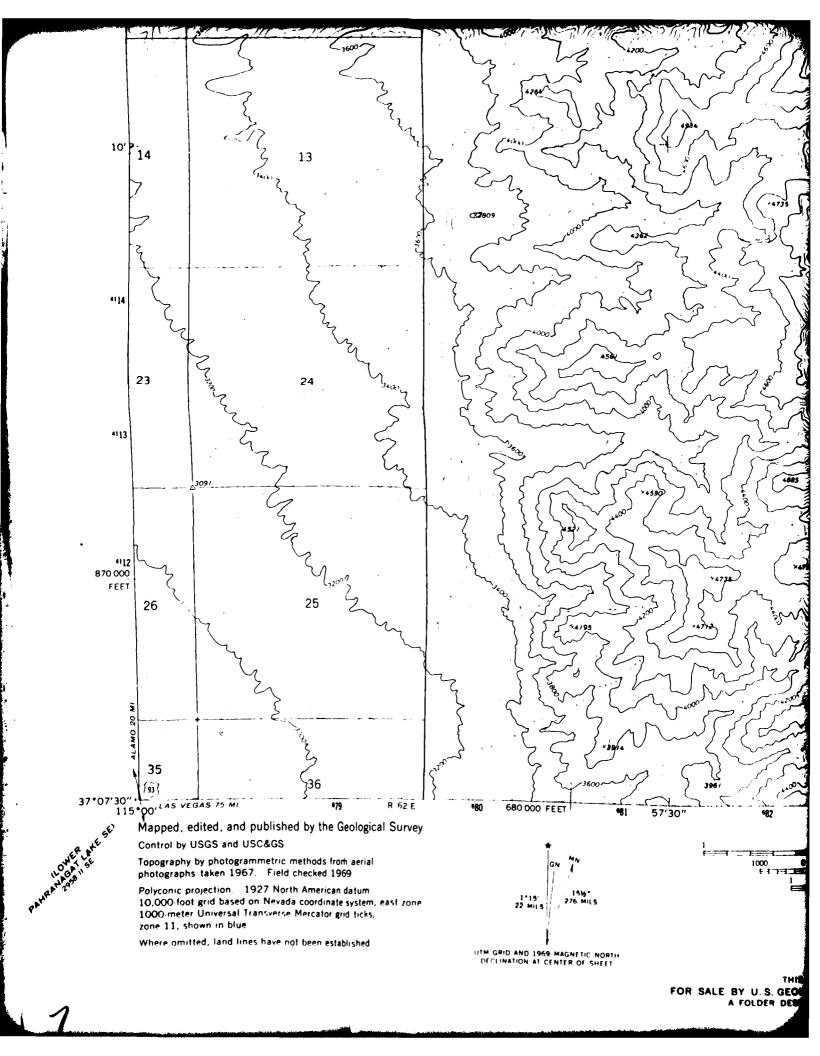
DELAMAR 3 NW QUADRANGLE NEVADA-LINCOLN CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

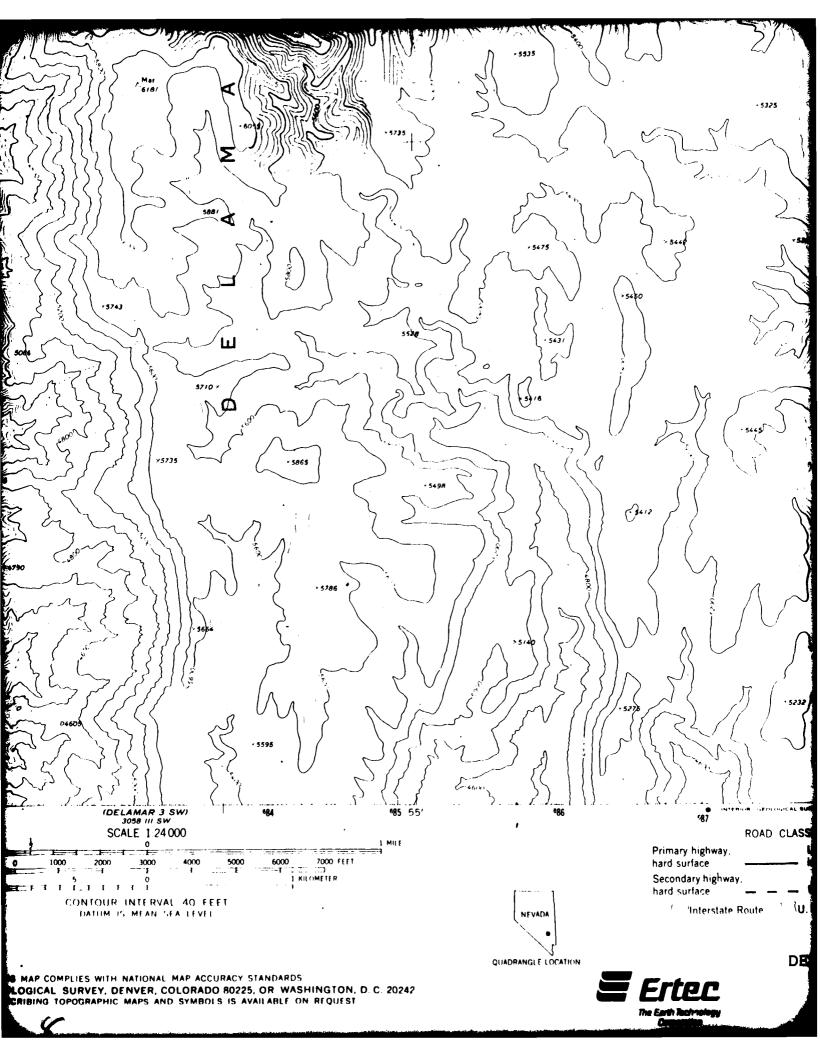


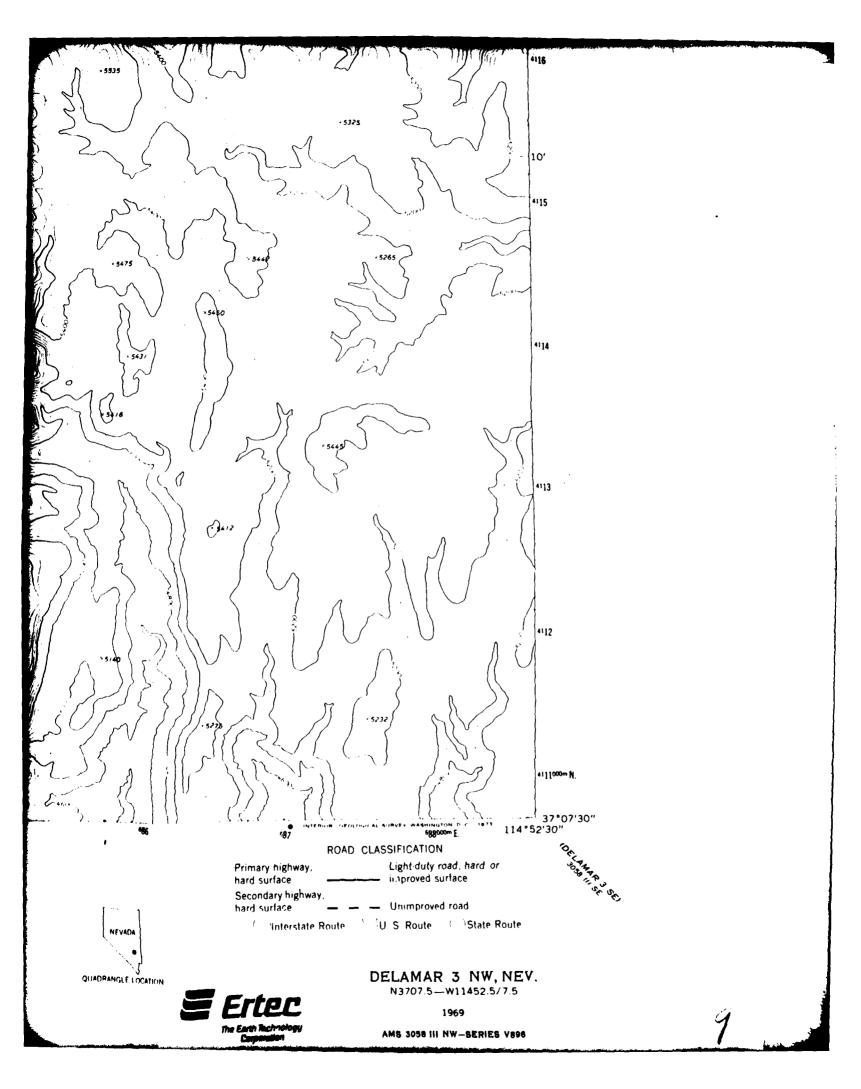




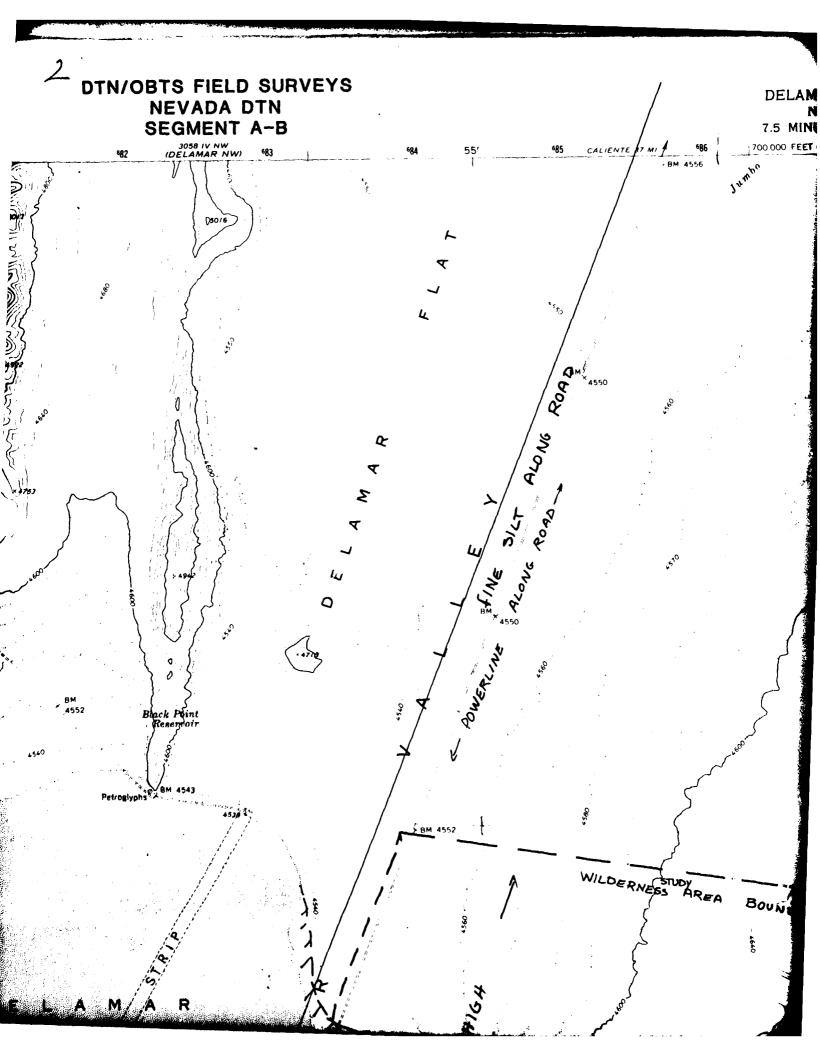


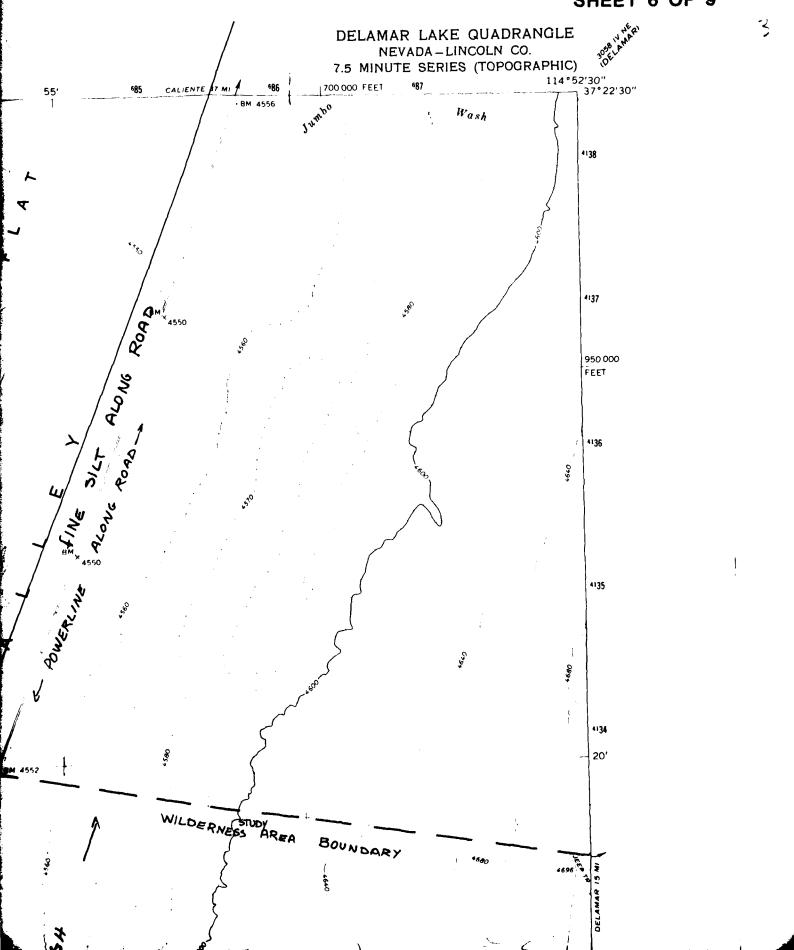


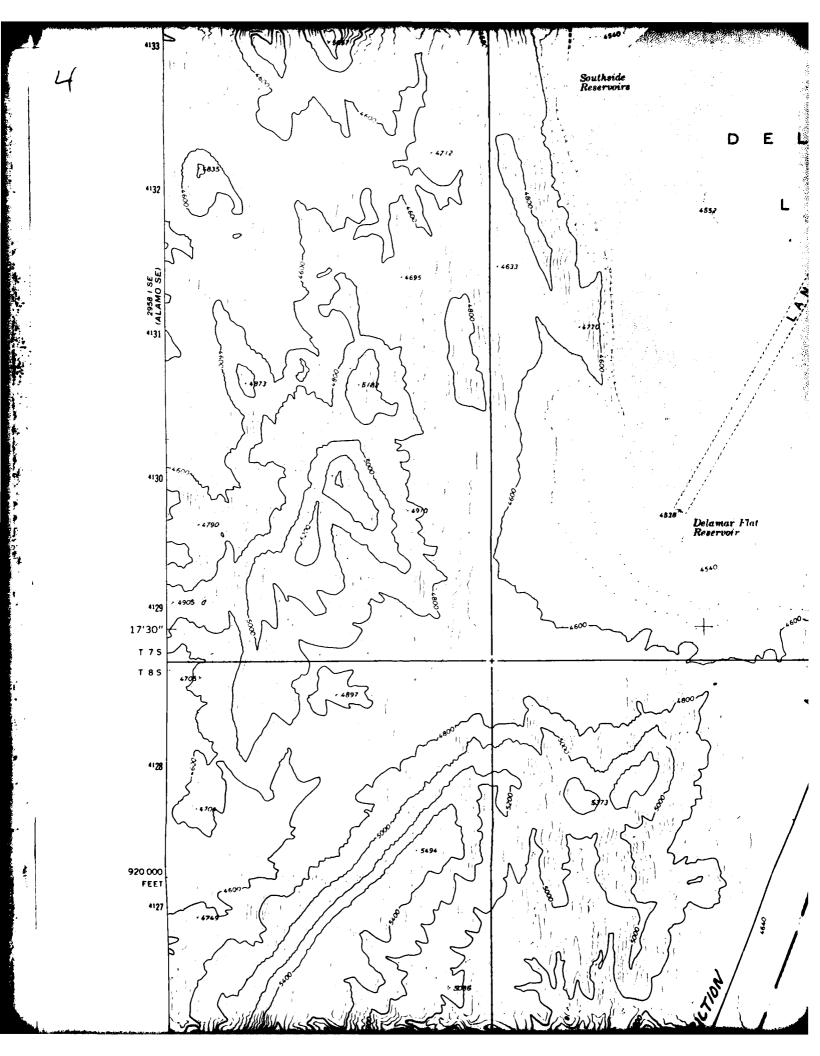


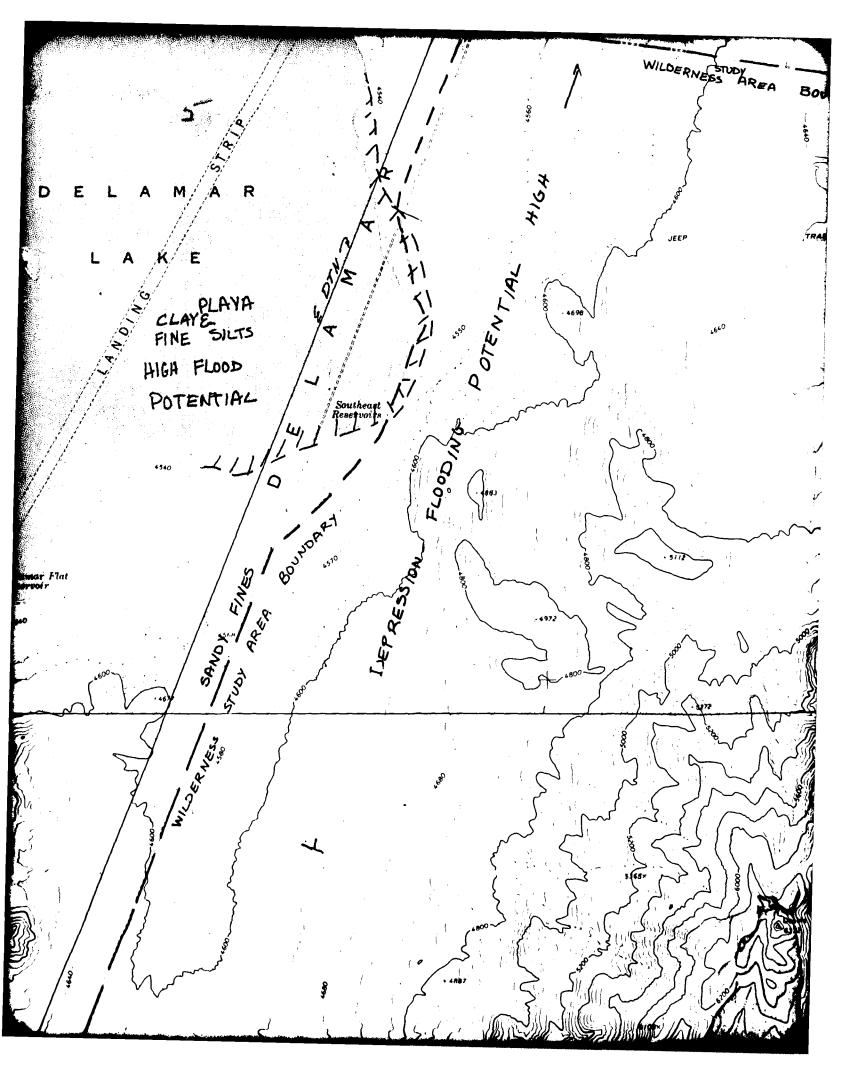


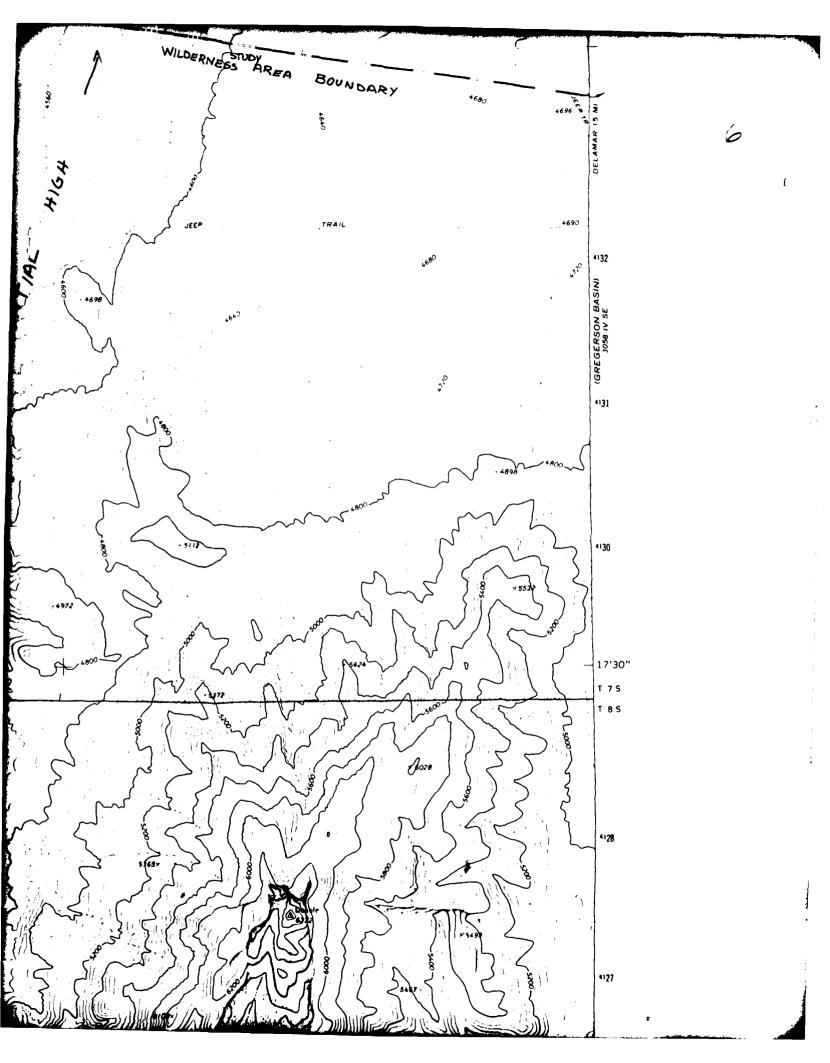
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 115°00′ 37°22′30″ 679 R 62 E R 63 E ←BM 4690 P5017 4137 4136 4135 O+803 G 4134 20' 4133 Southside Reservoire

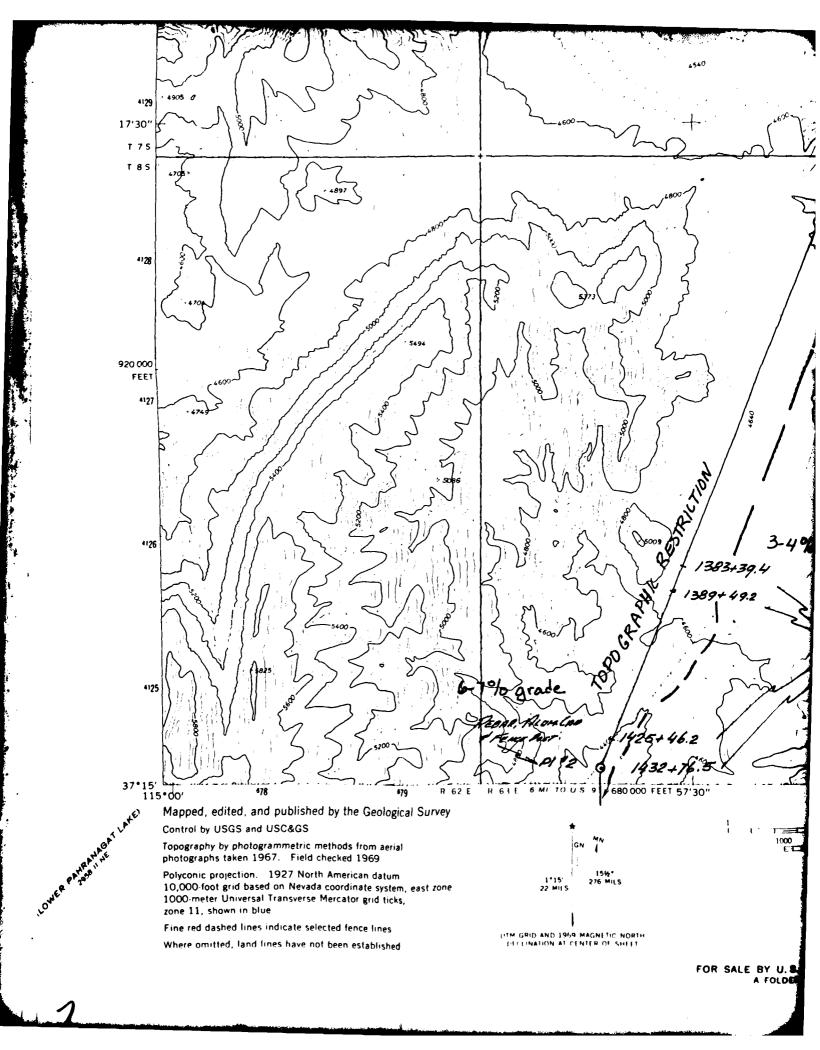


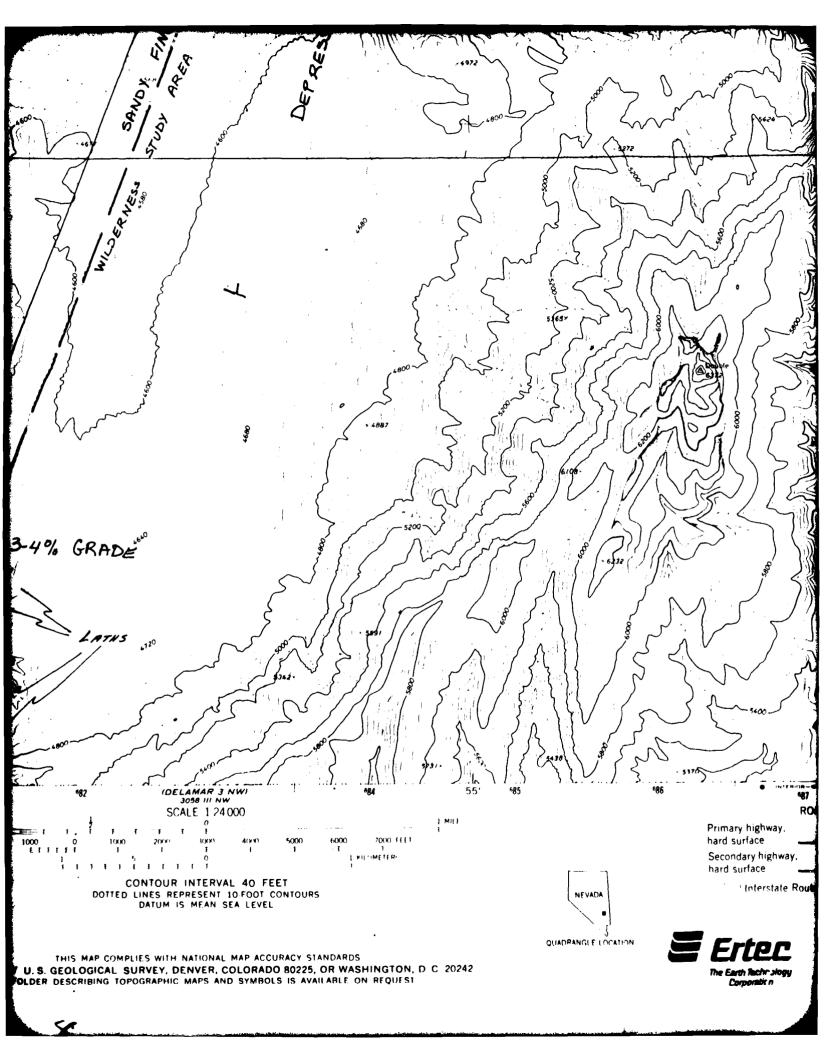


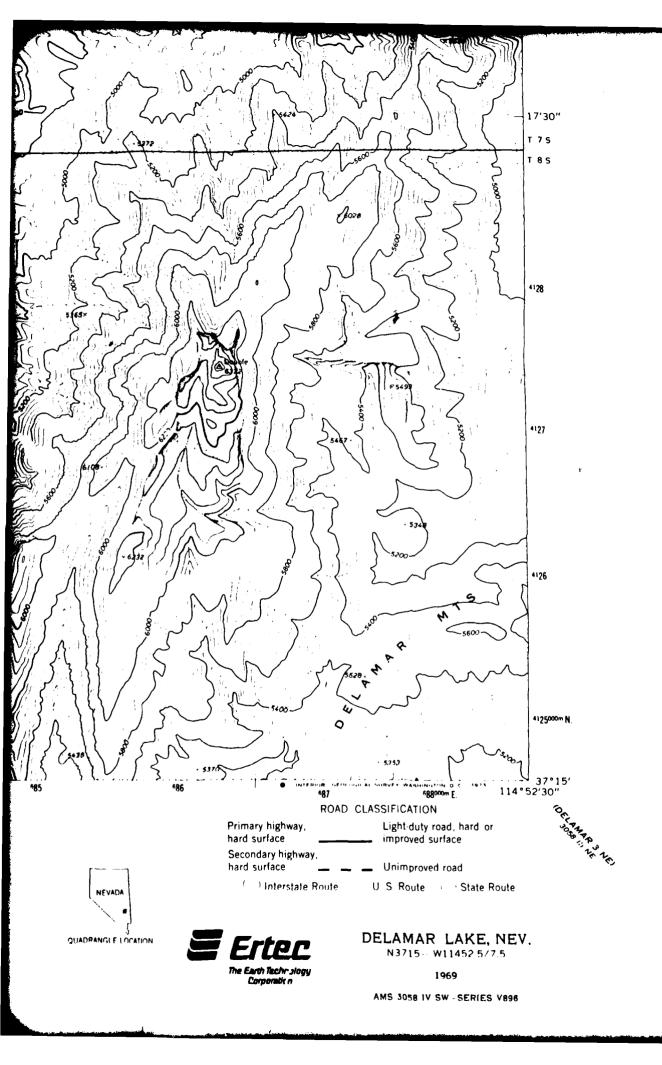


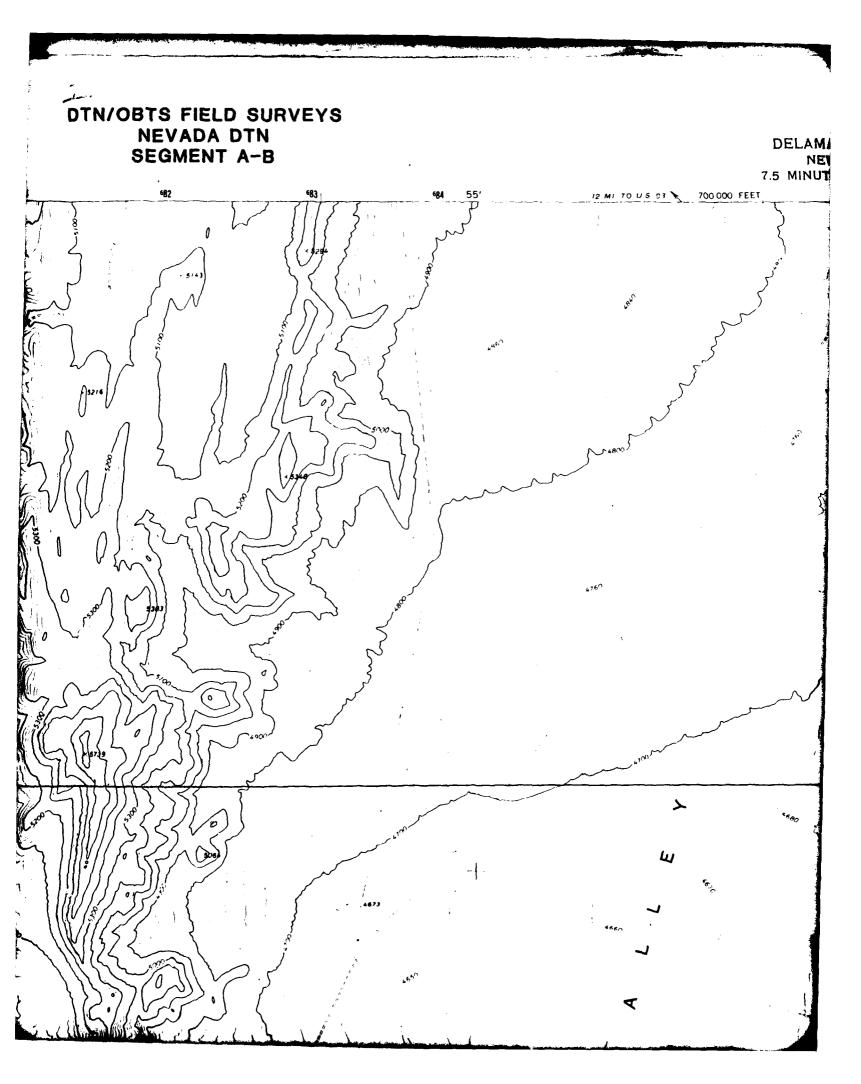


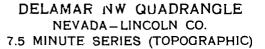


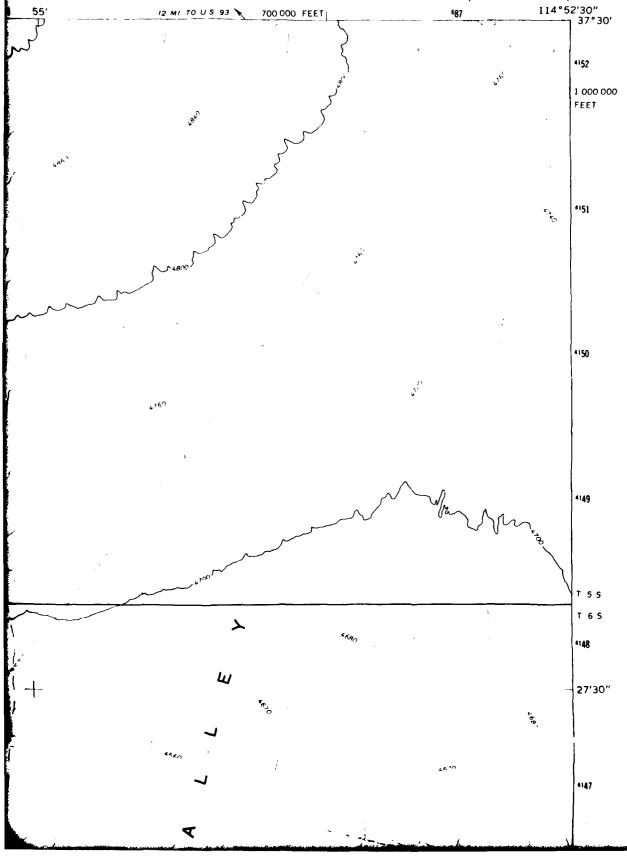




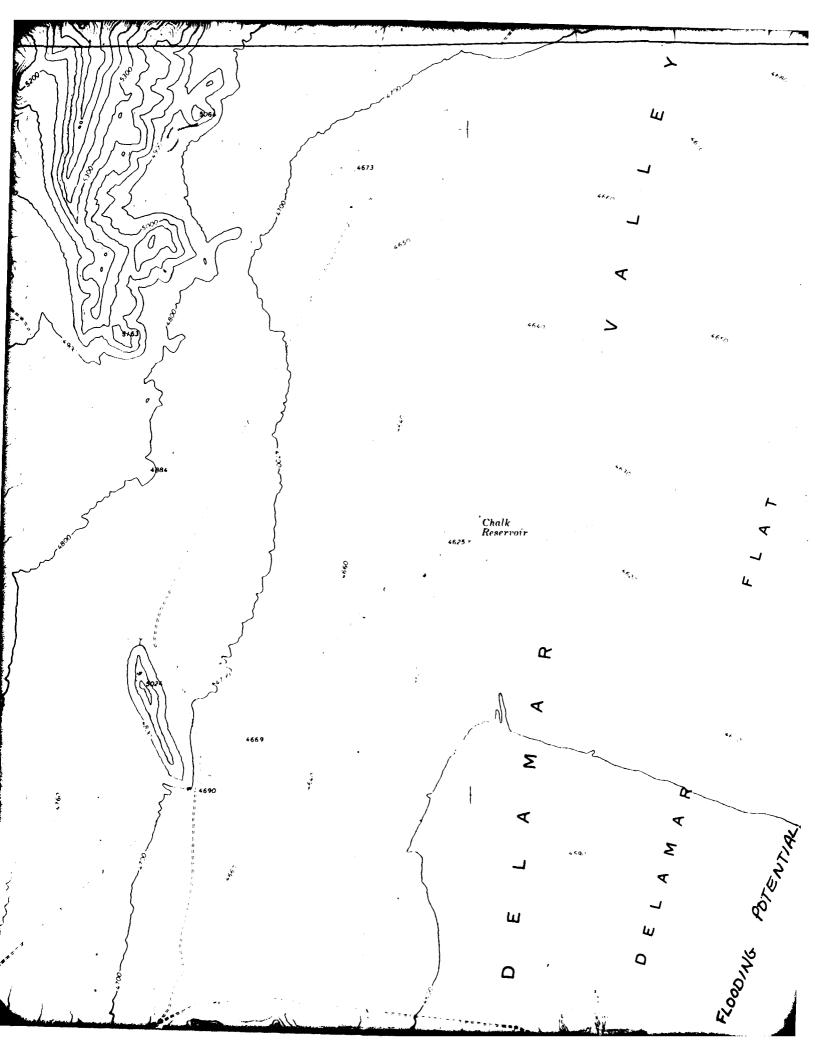


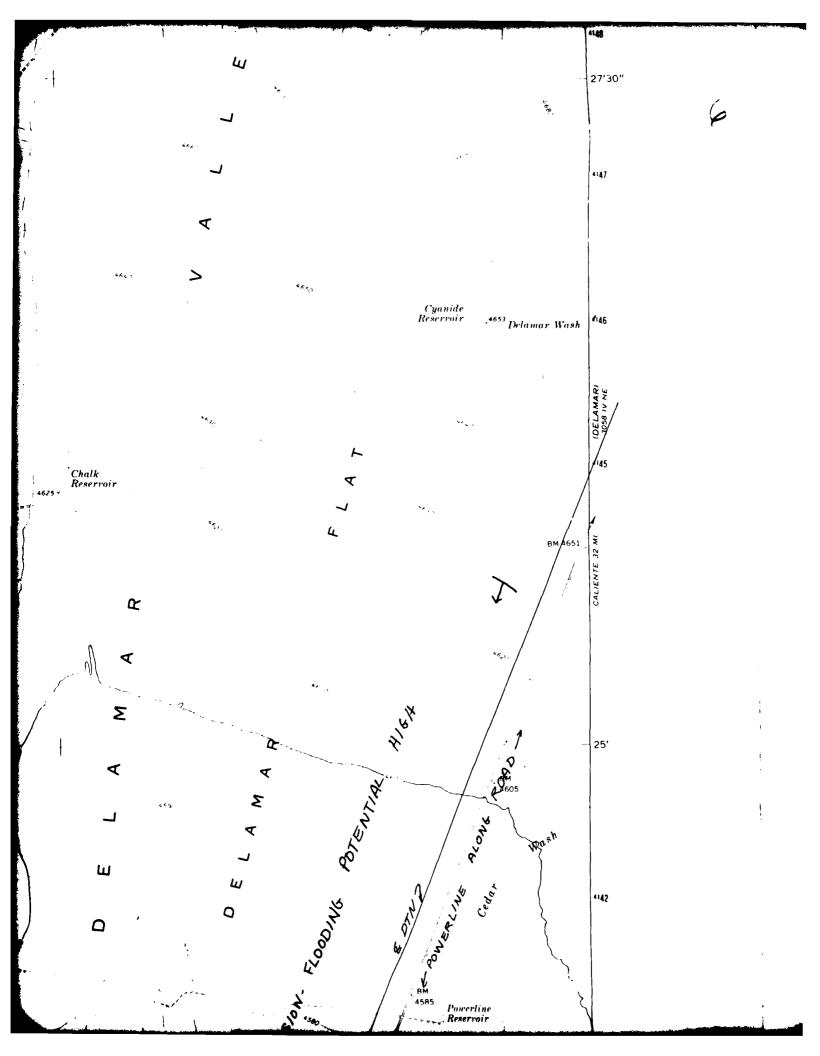


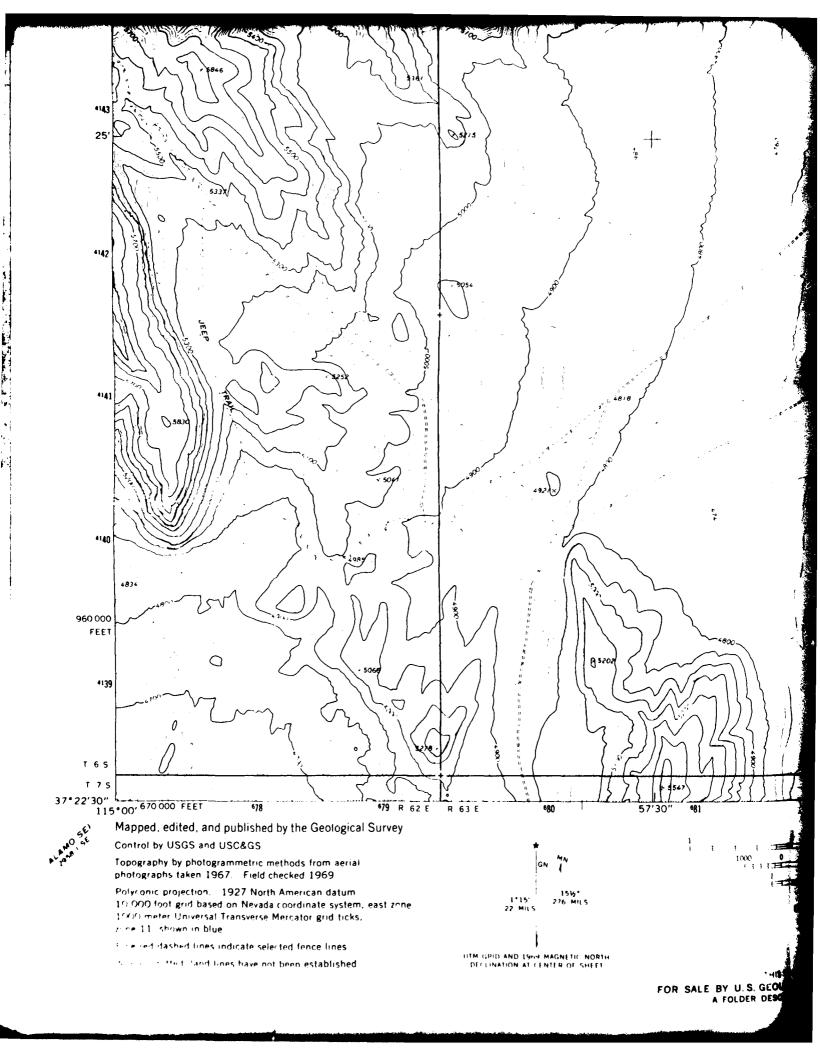


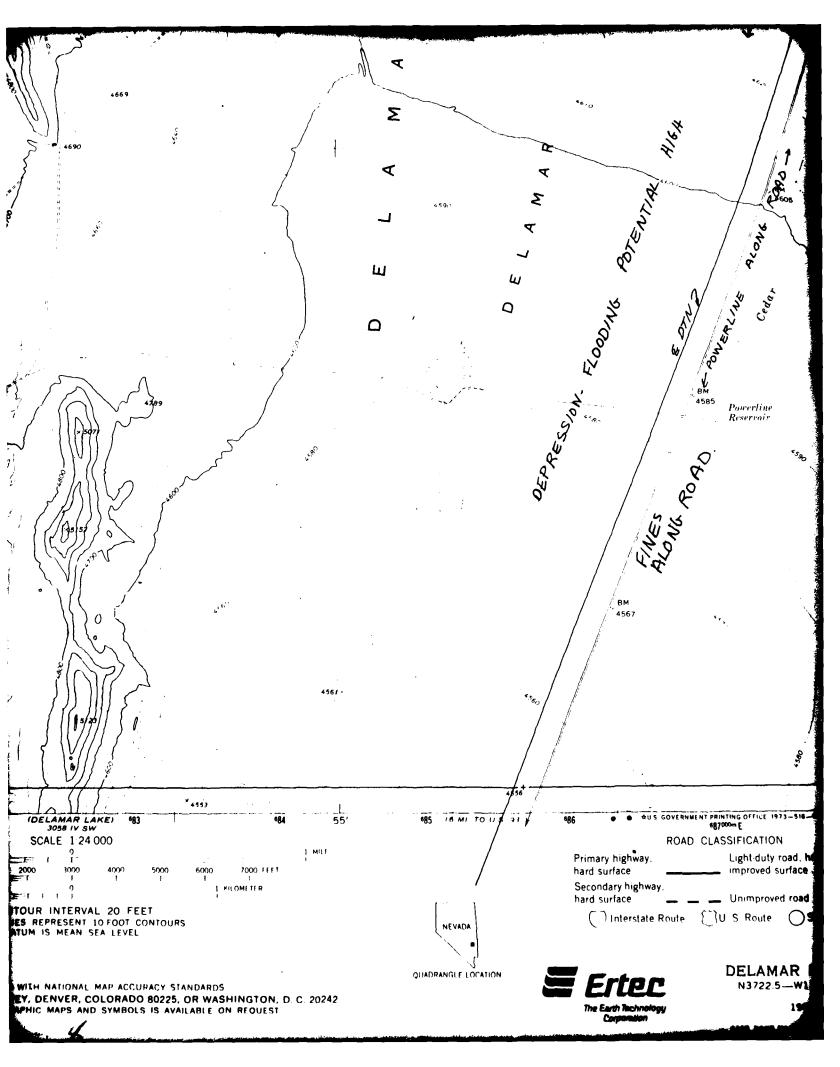


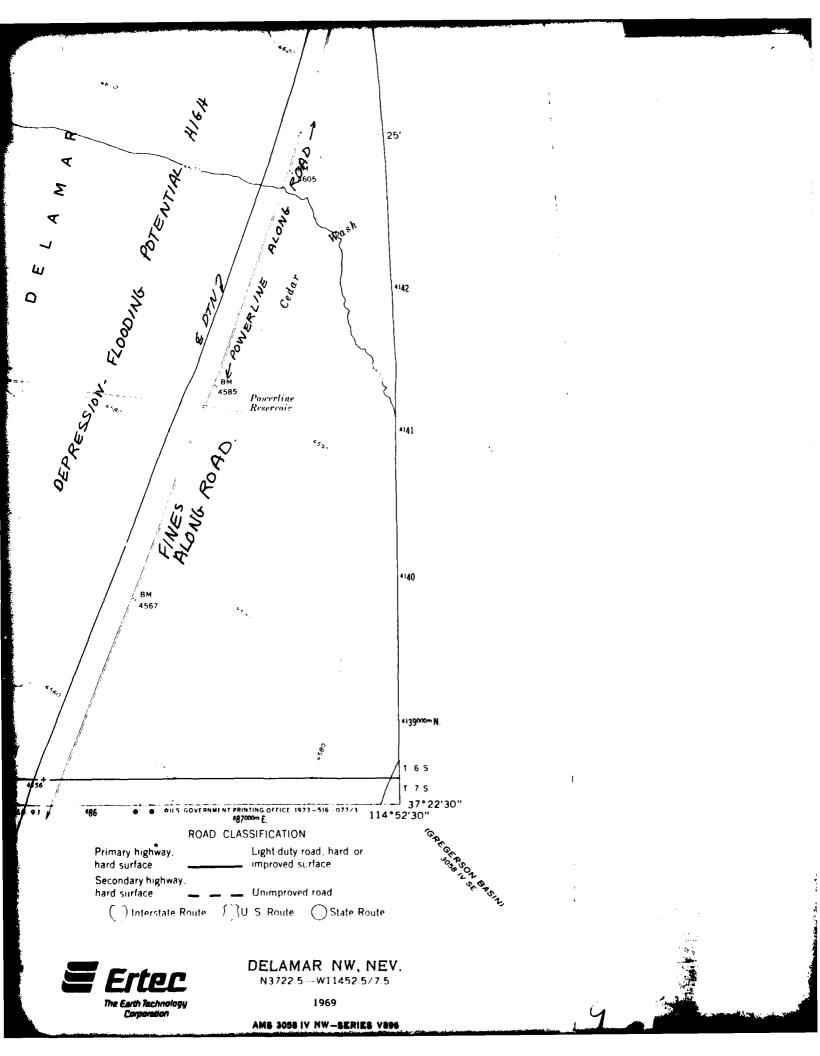




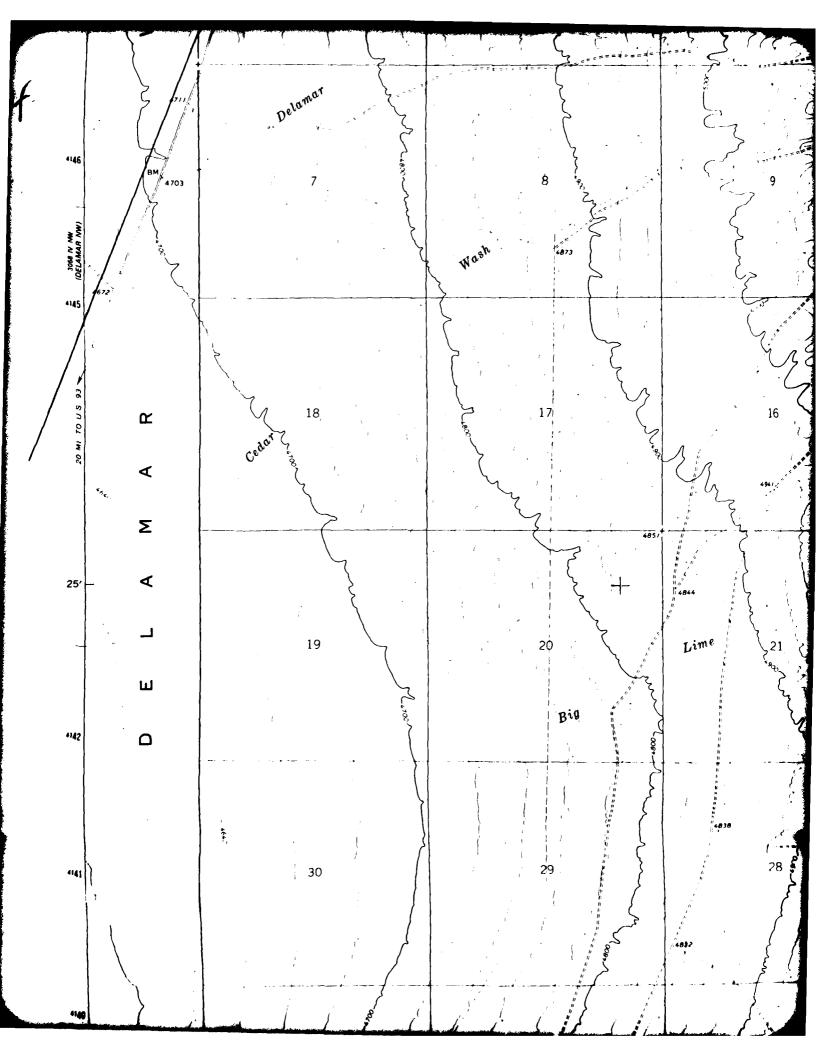


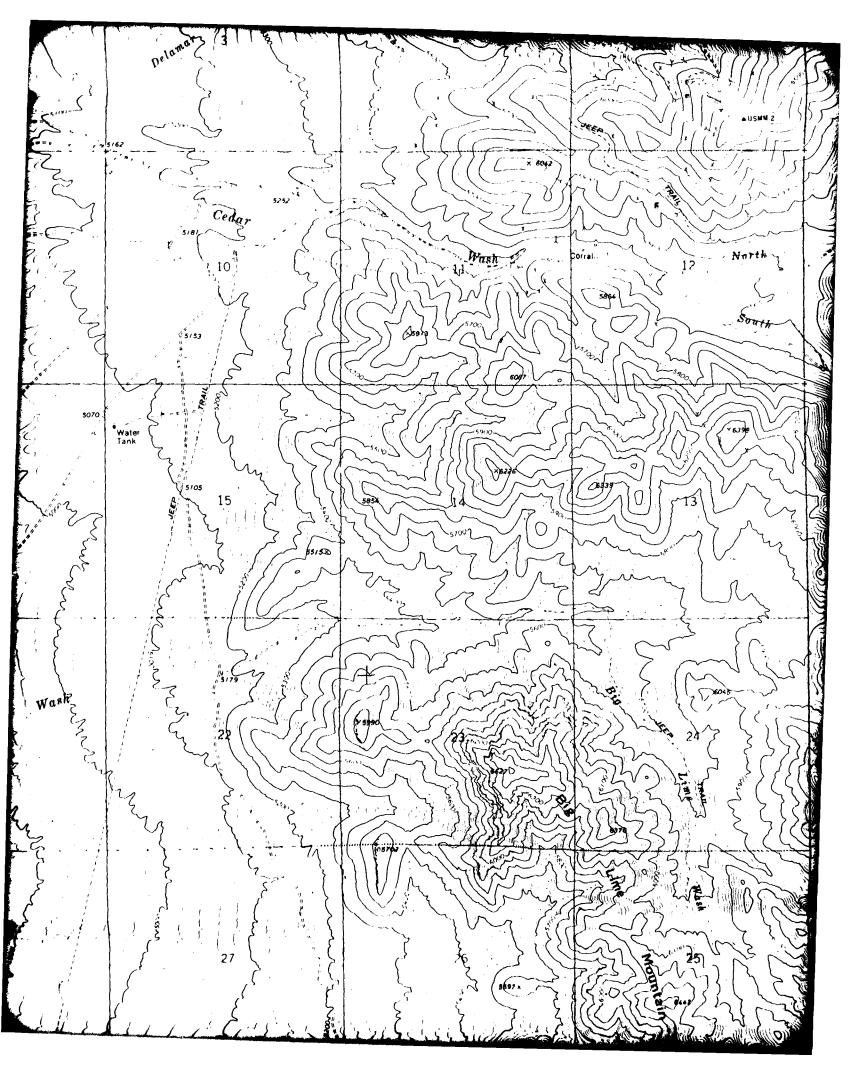


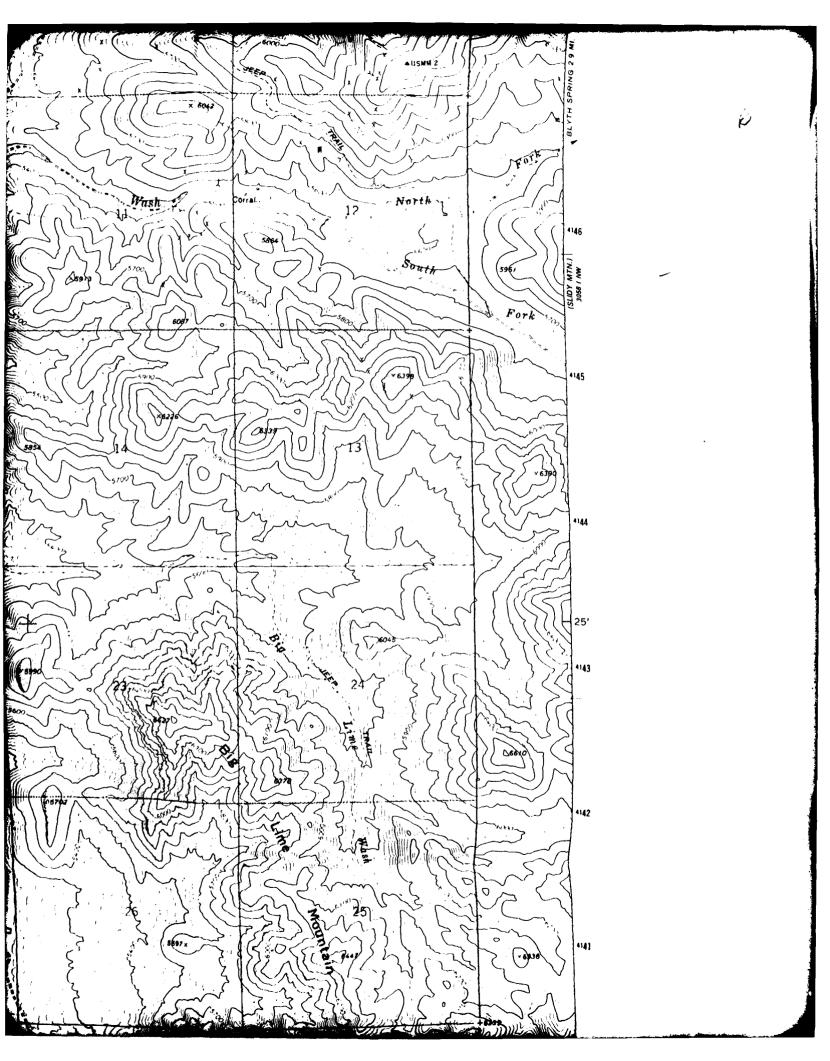


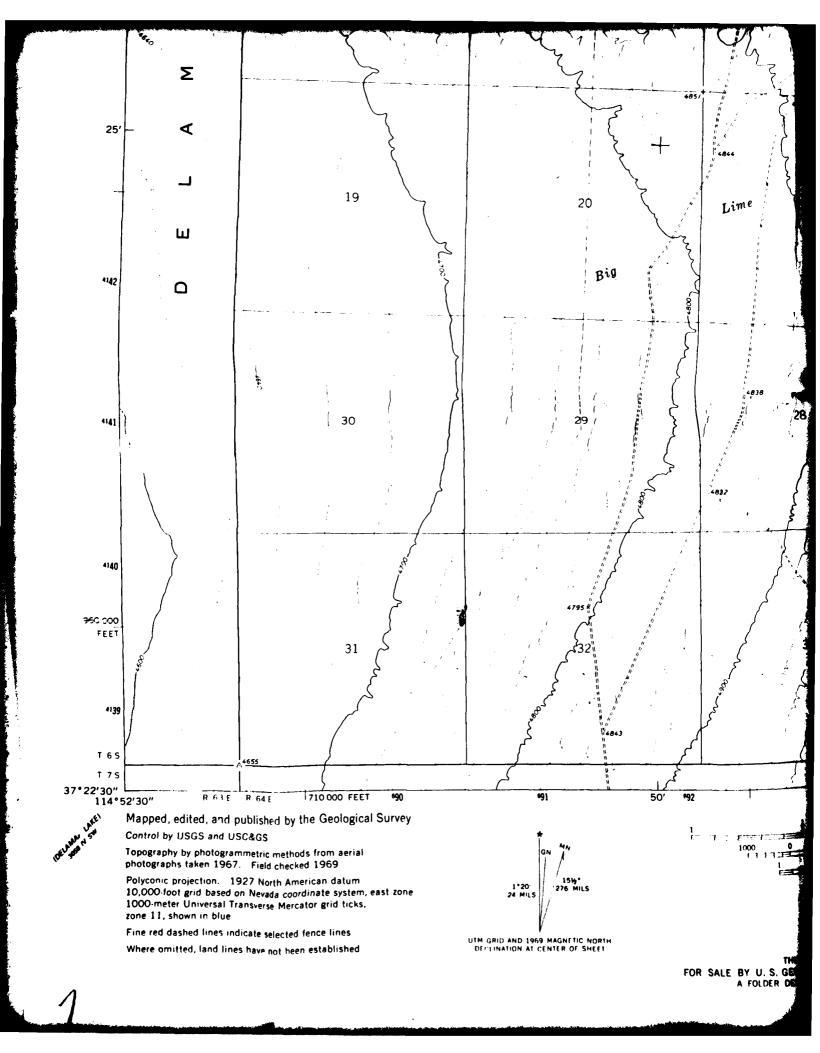


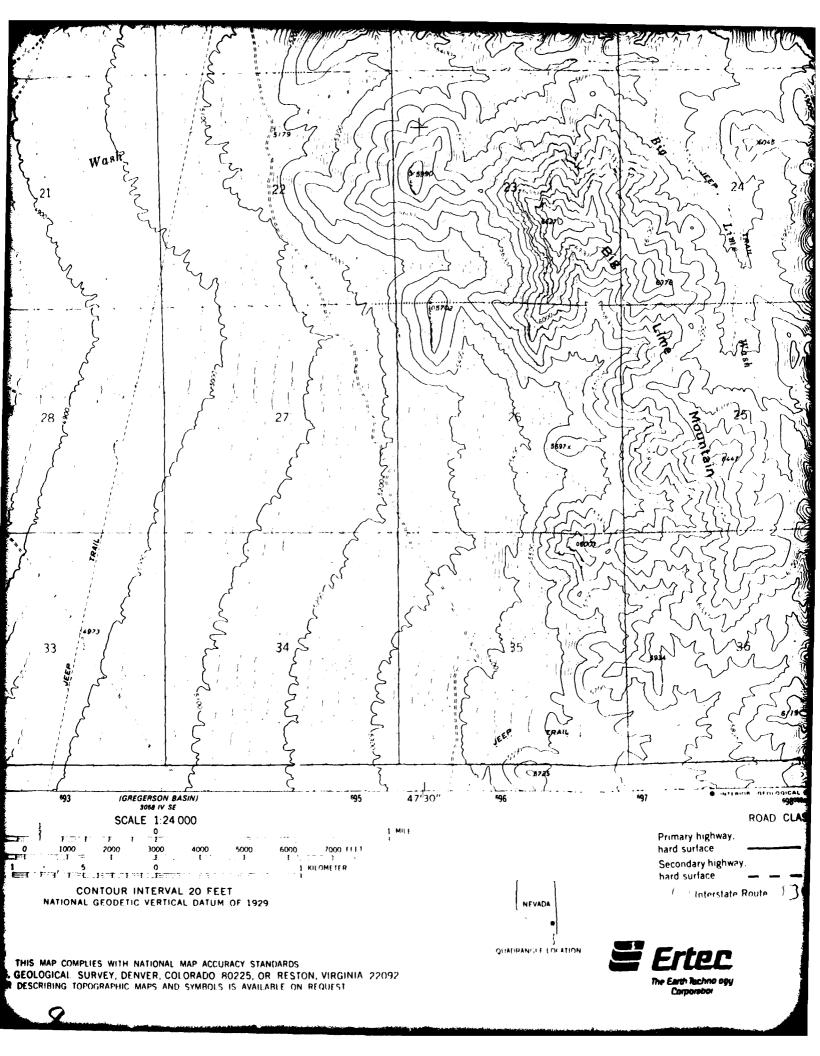
TN/OBTS FIELD SURVEYS **NEVADA DTN** DELAMAK -AGAVAF SEGMENT A-B 7.5 M IUTE SEF 3059 III SE (PAHROC SPRING SE) 694 9 MI TO U.S. 91 Wrench Monkey Wash 26 27 TIZMM F NWash'

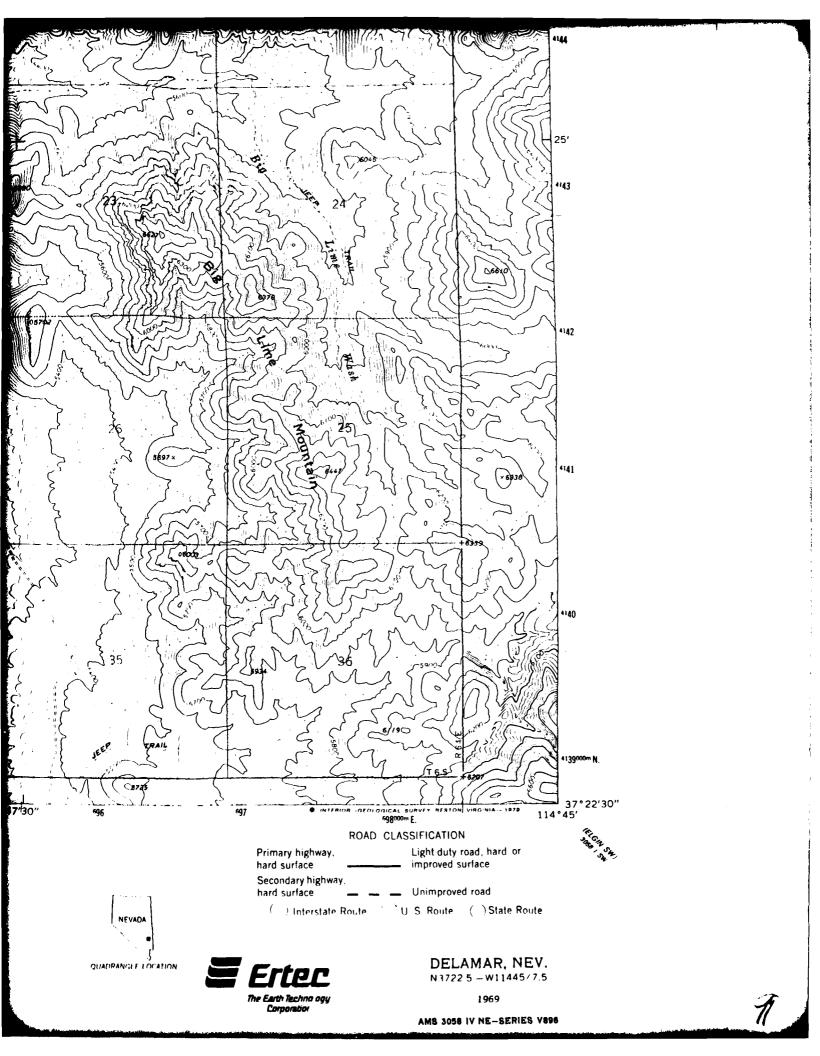




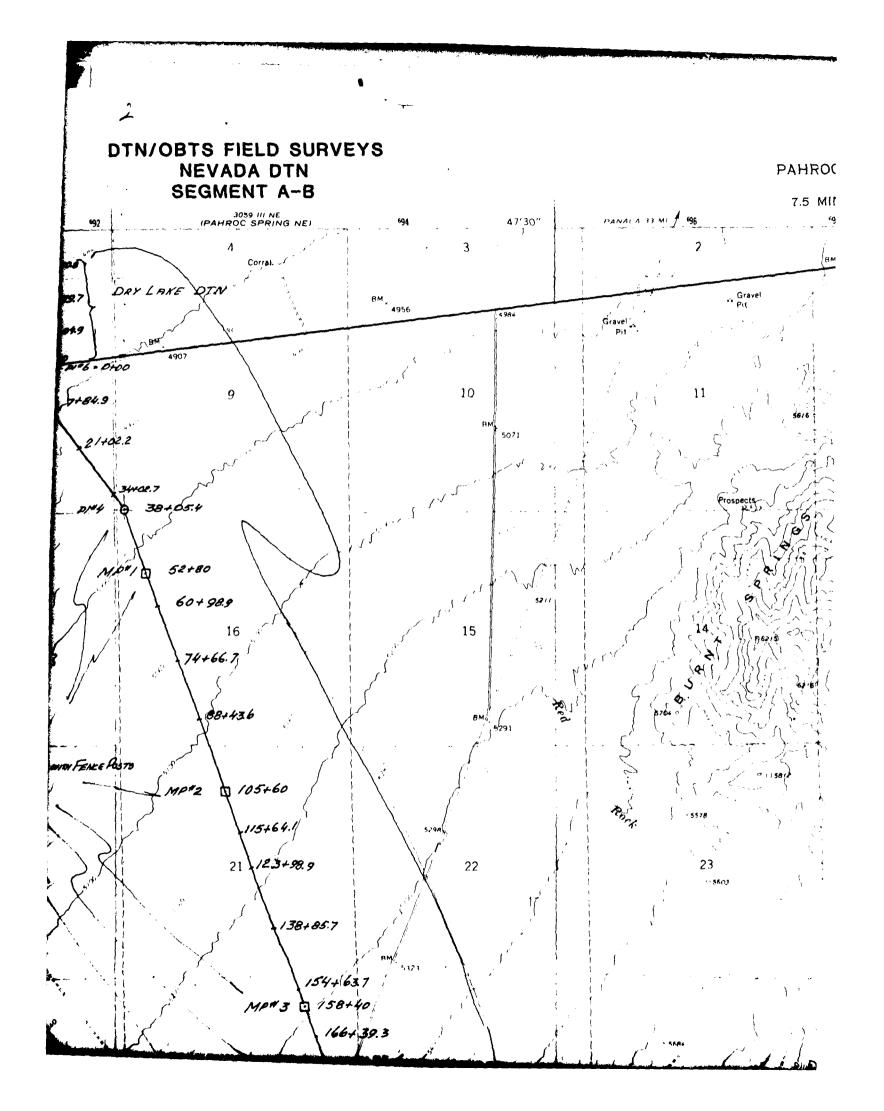


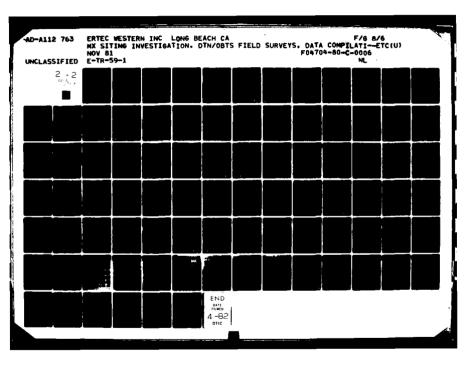


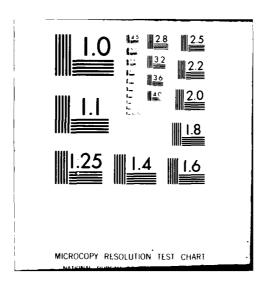


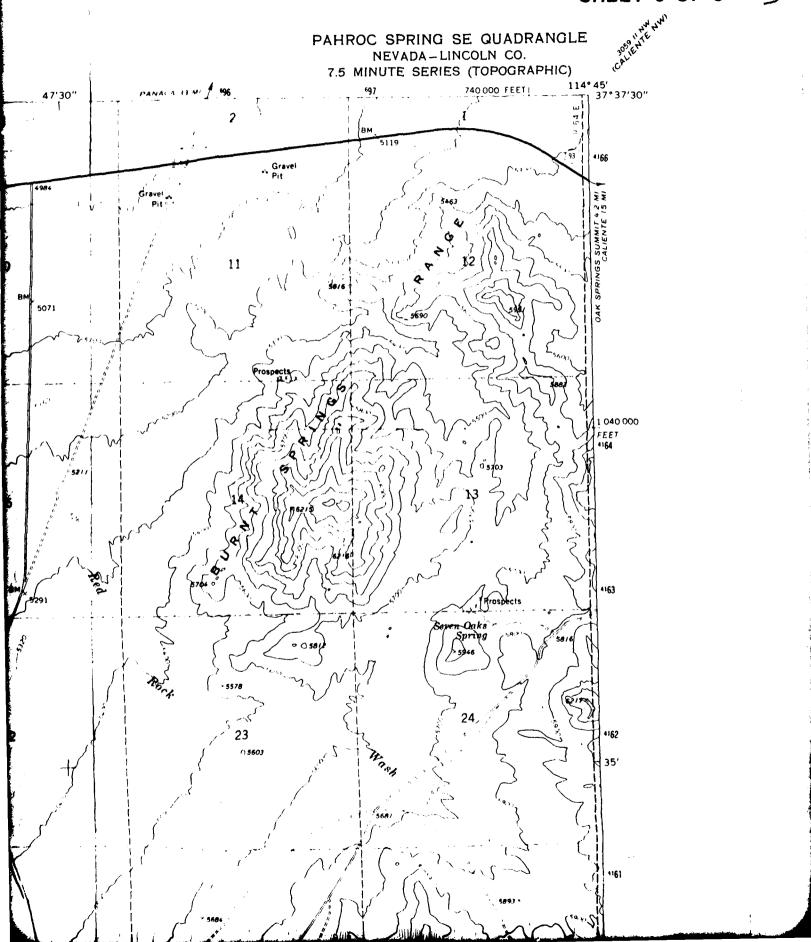


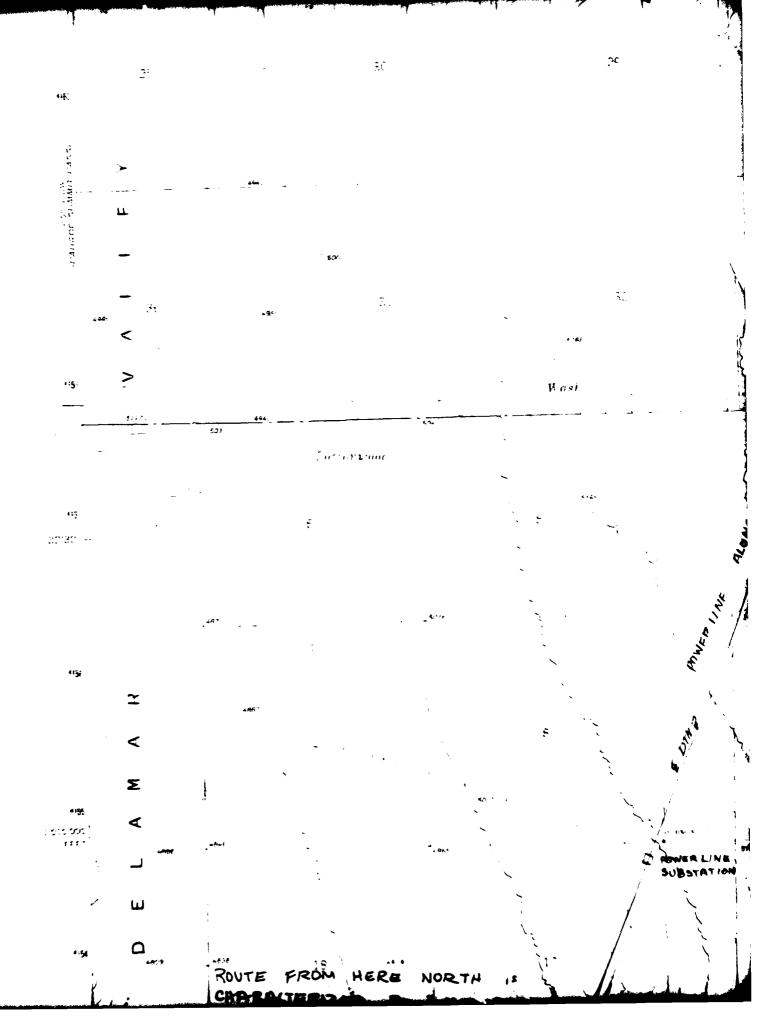
## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 114°52′30″ 37°37′30″ 29 MI TO NEV 38 R 63 E R 64 E 688000m E. 6 P/2 23+70 4166000m N. 14+79.7 BM / 4810 12 [93] 4863 Gravel Pits 17 13 18 4163 48584 REBAR of PRUM. CAP WIN FEREN Ser AT Pu Dis 4162 24 35' 4161

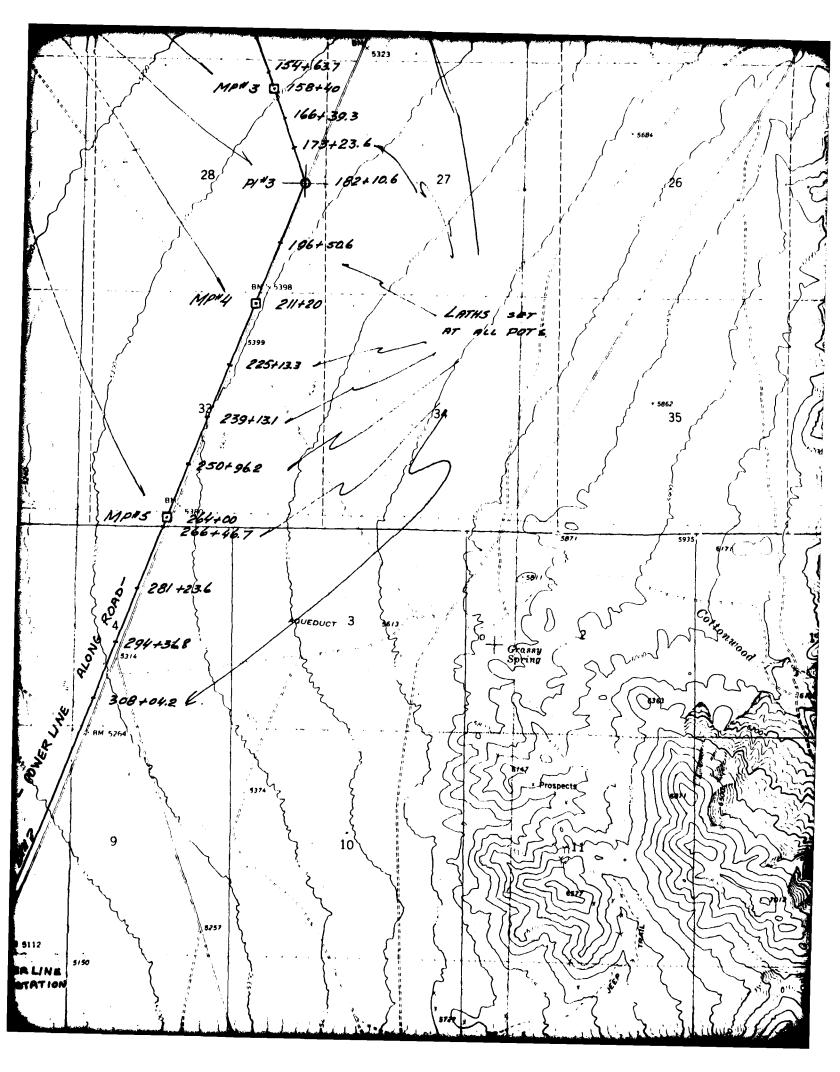


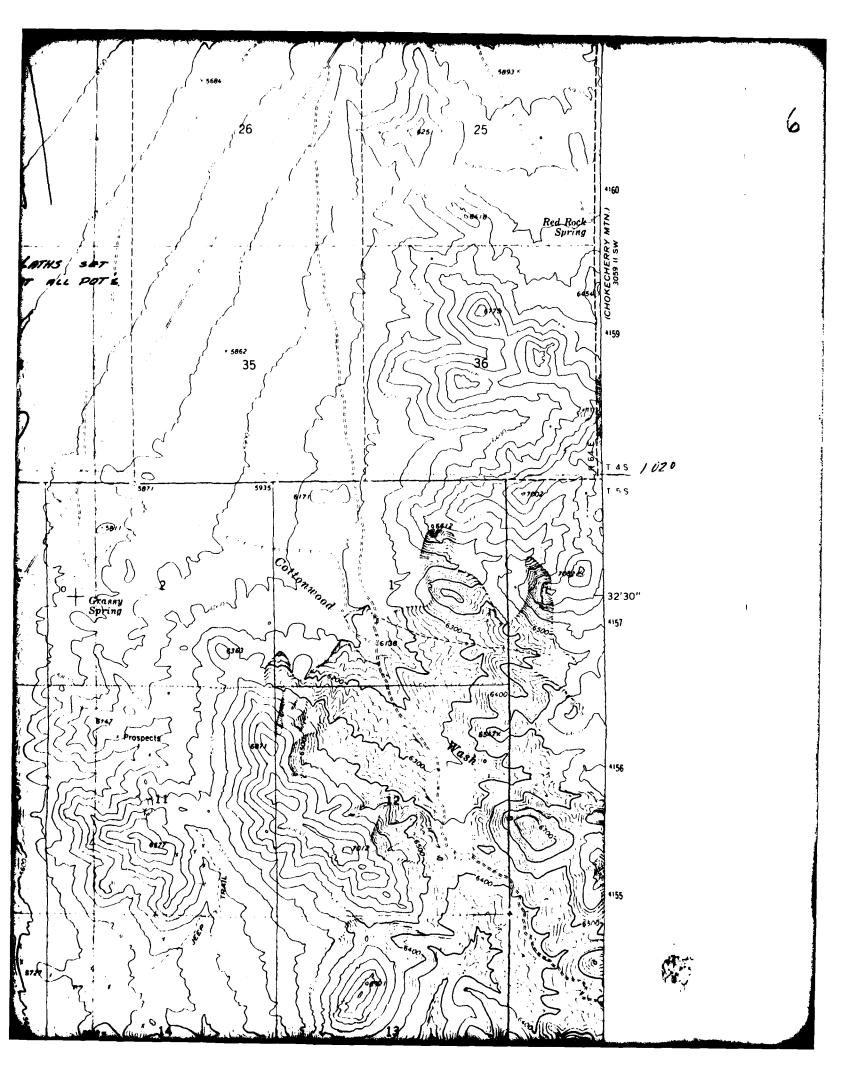


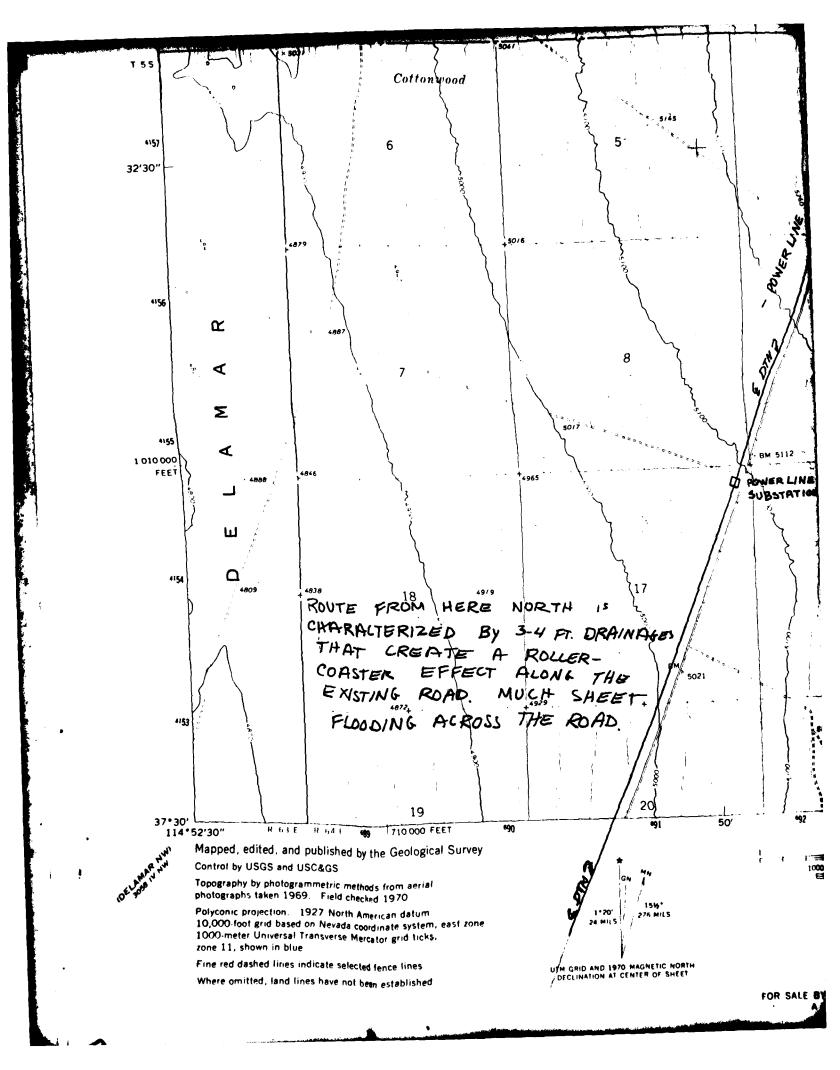


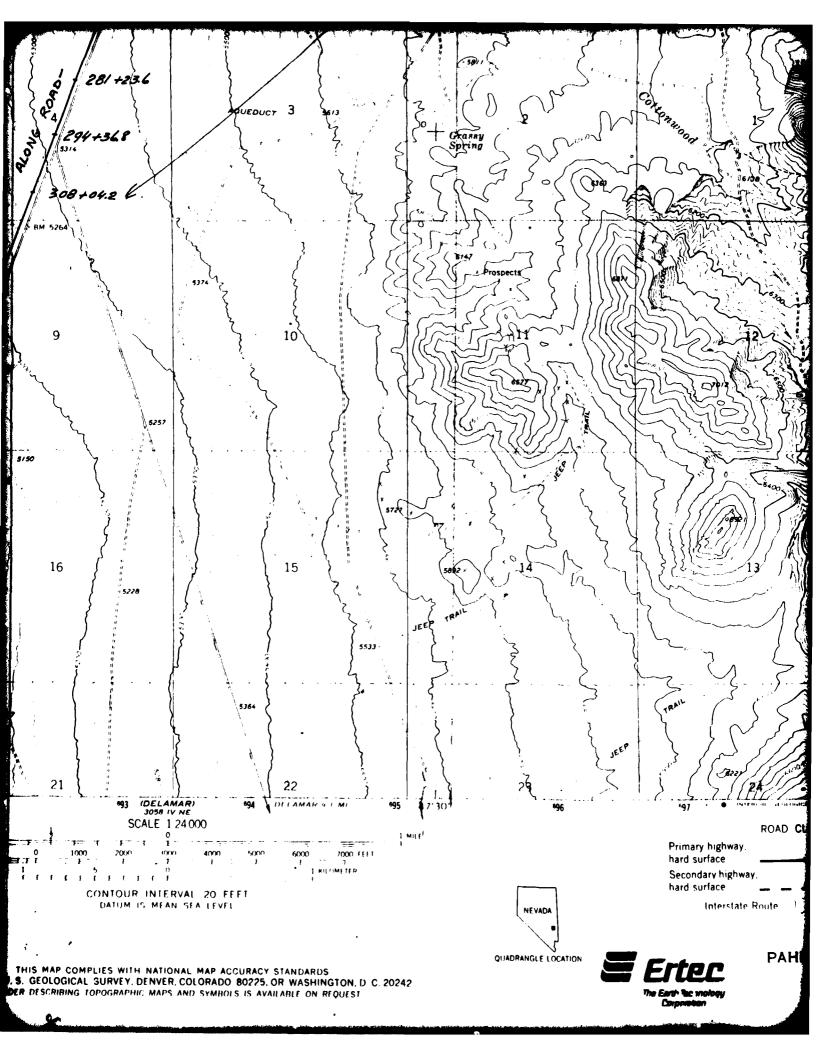


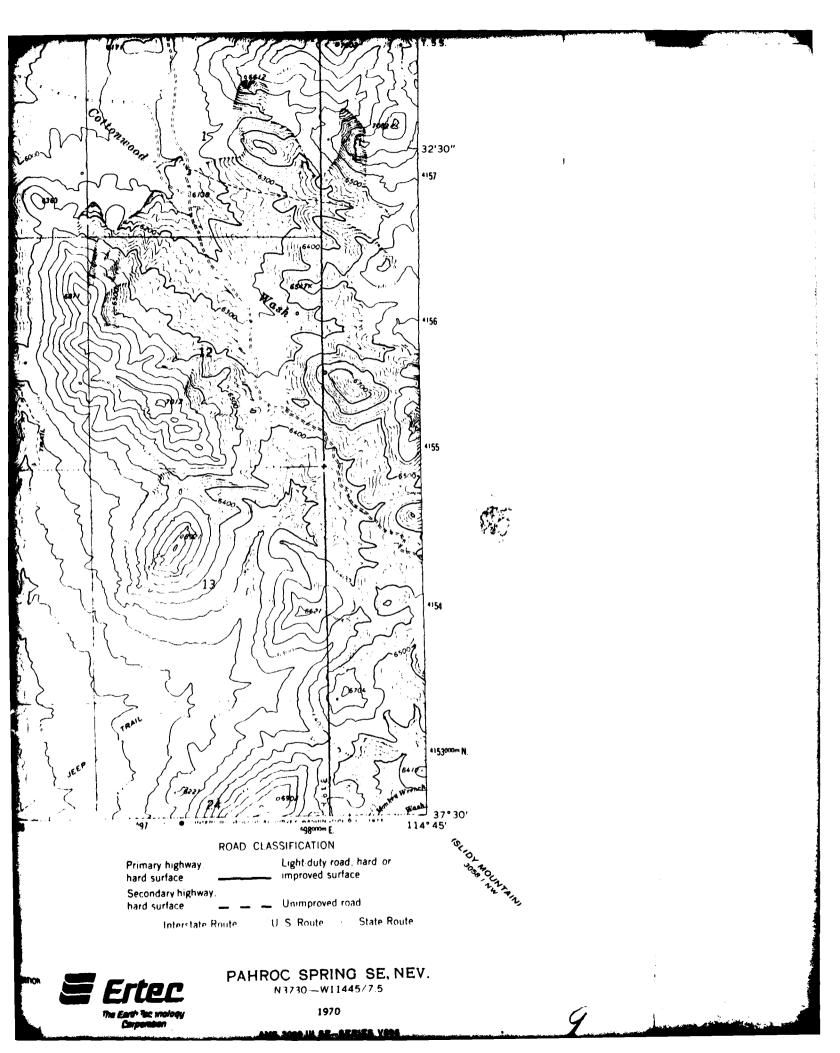


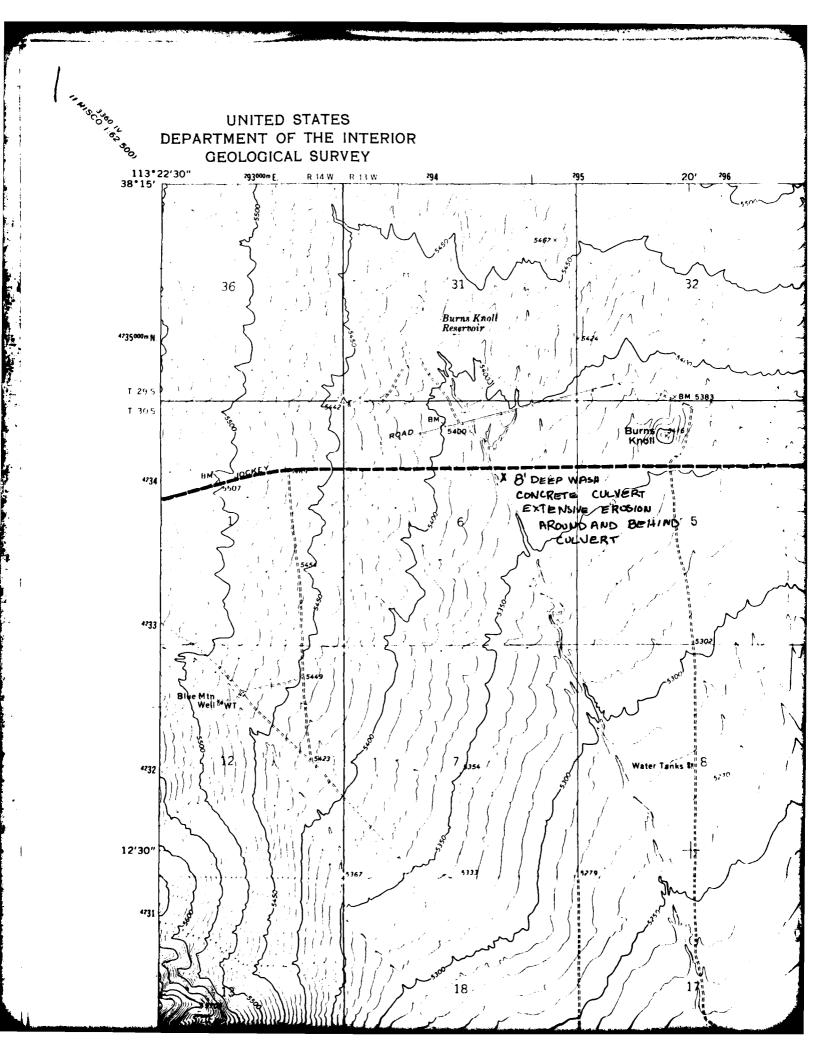




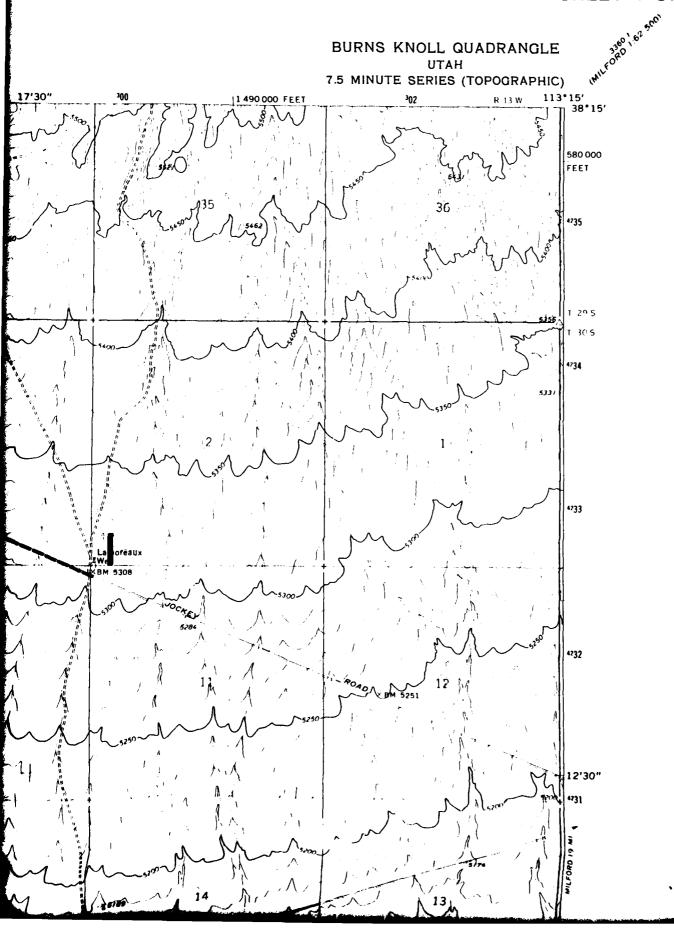


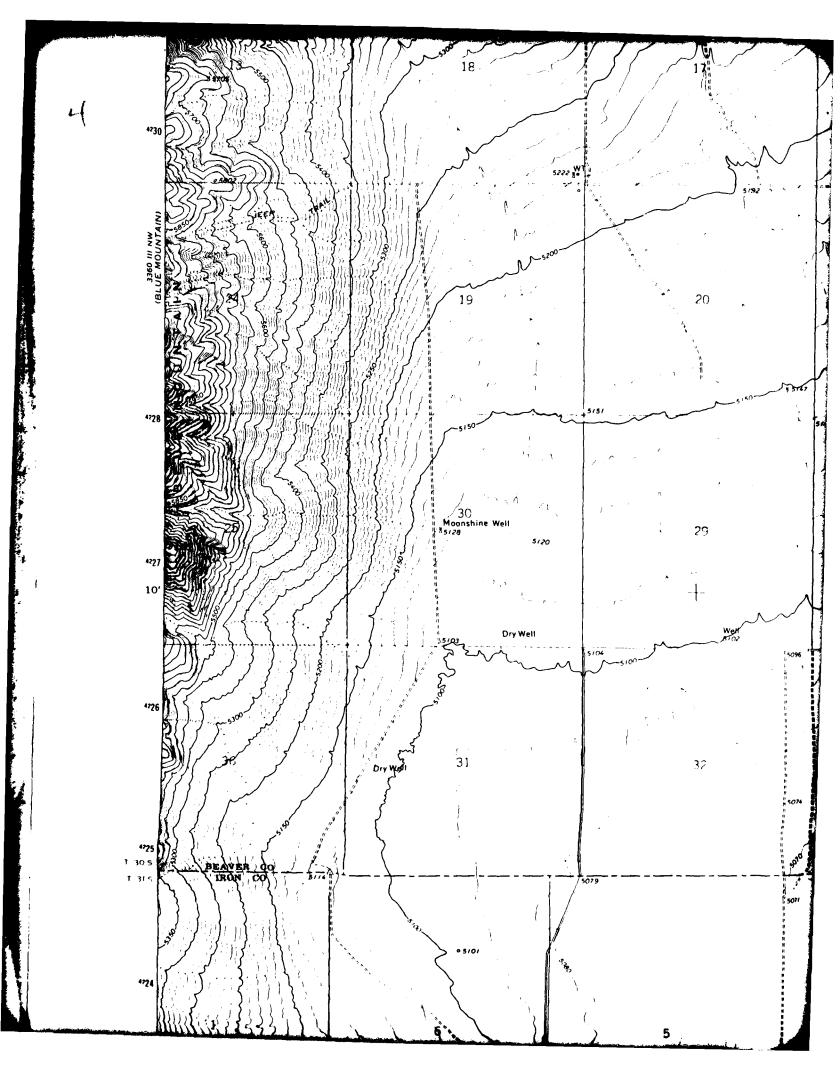


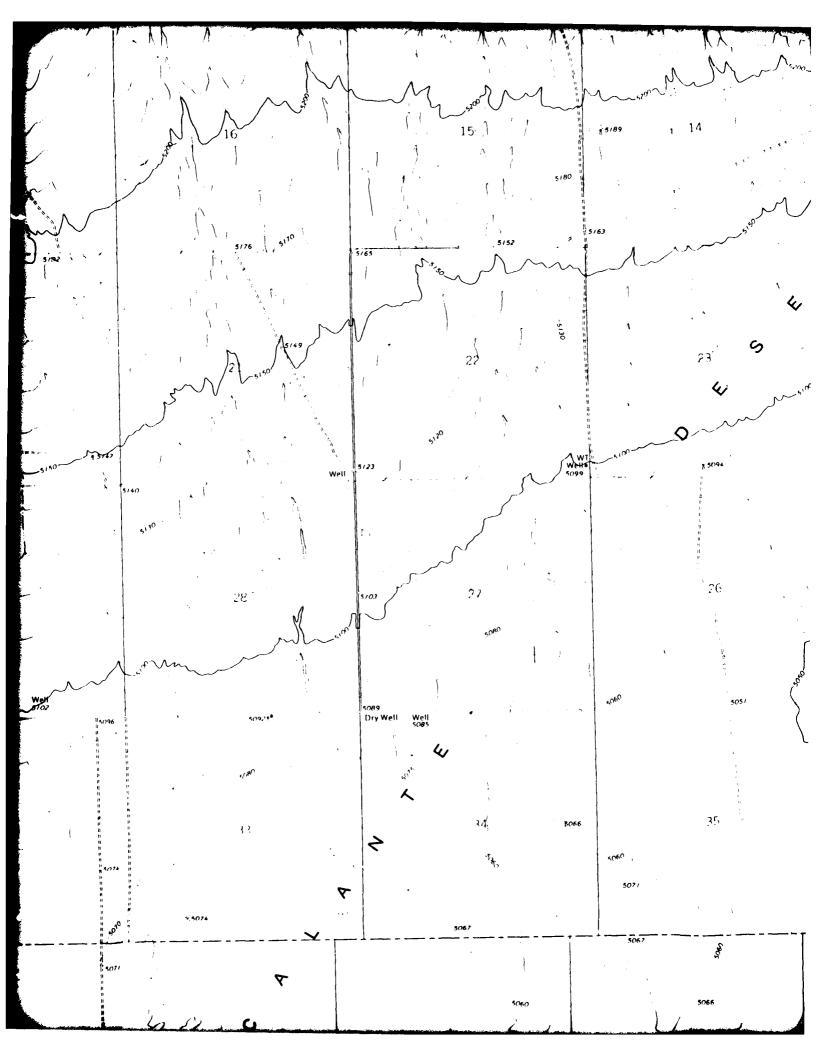


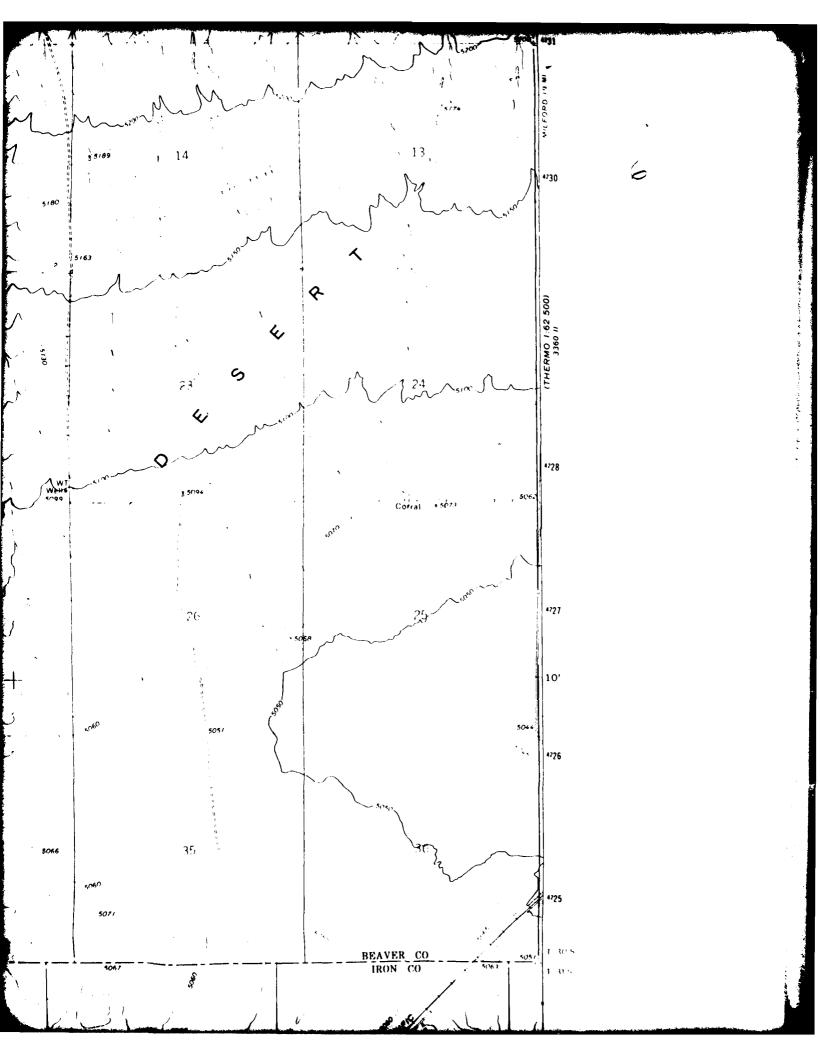


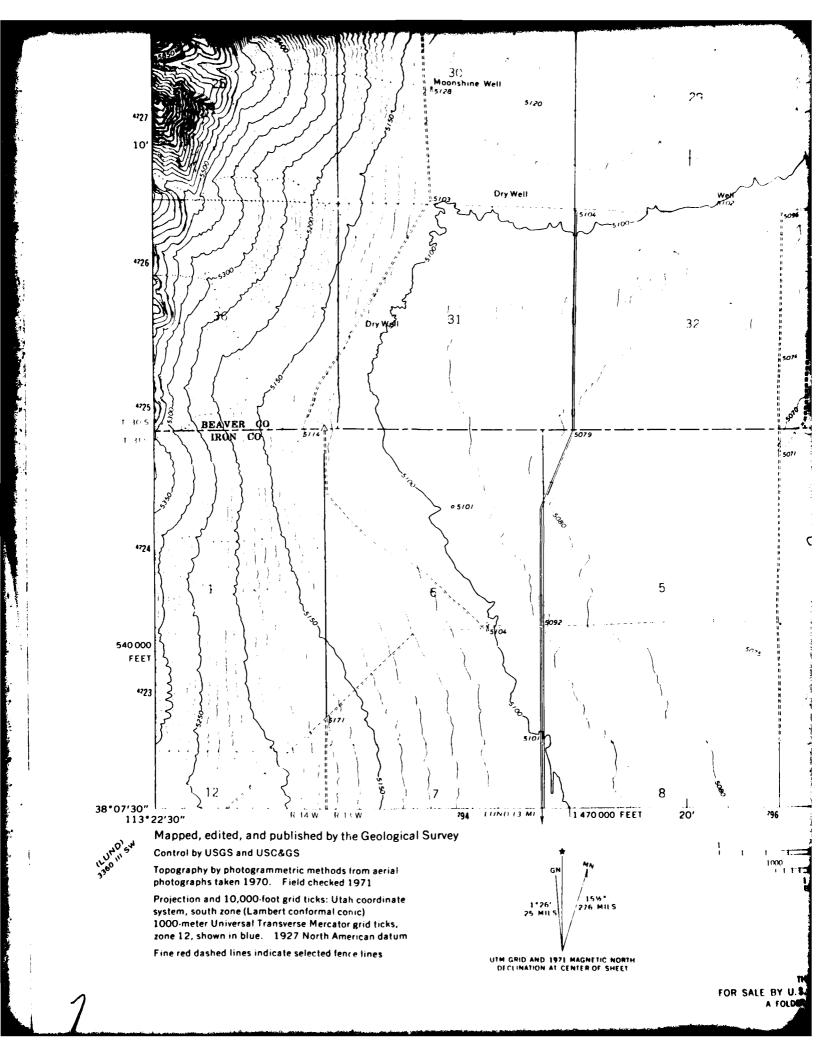
)\_ **DTN/OBTS FIELD SURVEYS UTAH DTN** BURN SEGMENT I-D, F-D, G-Y 7.5 MIN 1FRISCO 1 62 500) 298 34 33 ROLLING TOPOGRAPAY WASHES 2-41 DEEP ASia, 590 GRAVEL OCAEL 5284 17 10 ( \$ 5189 15',

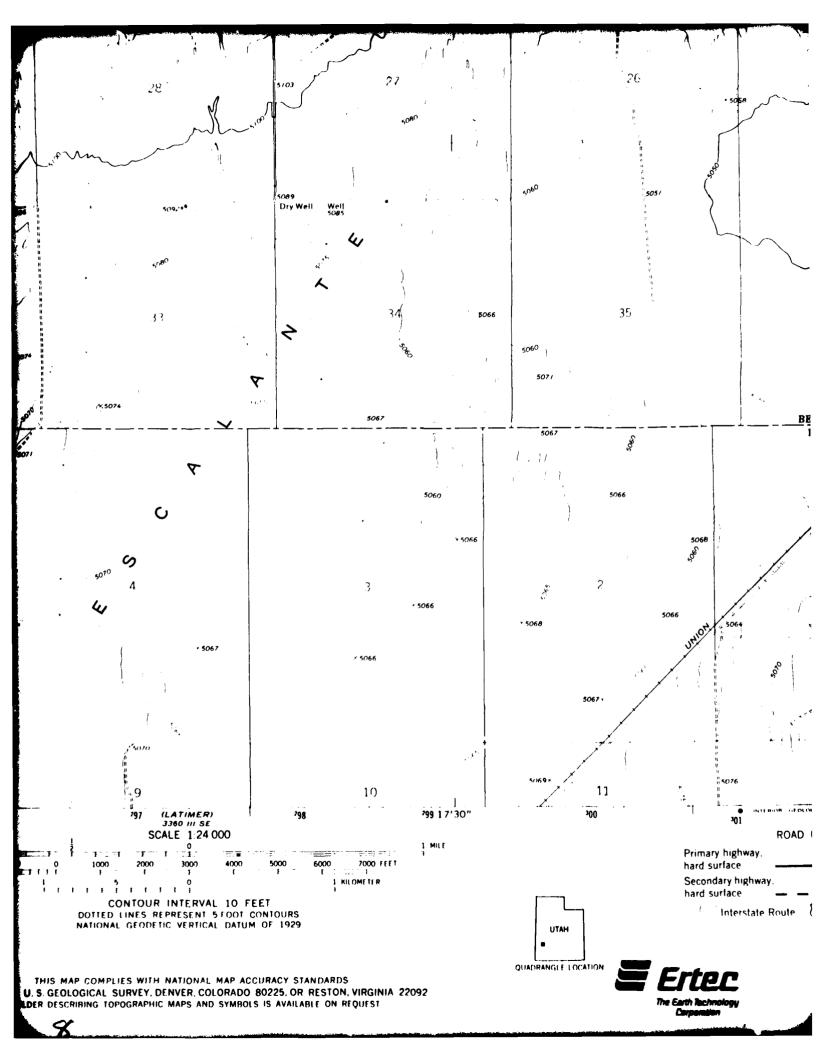


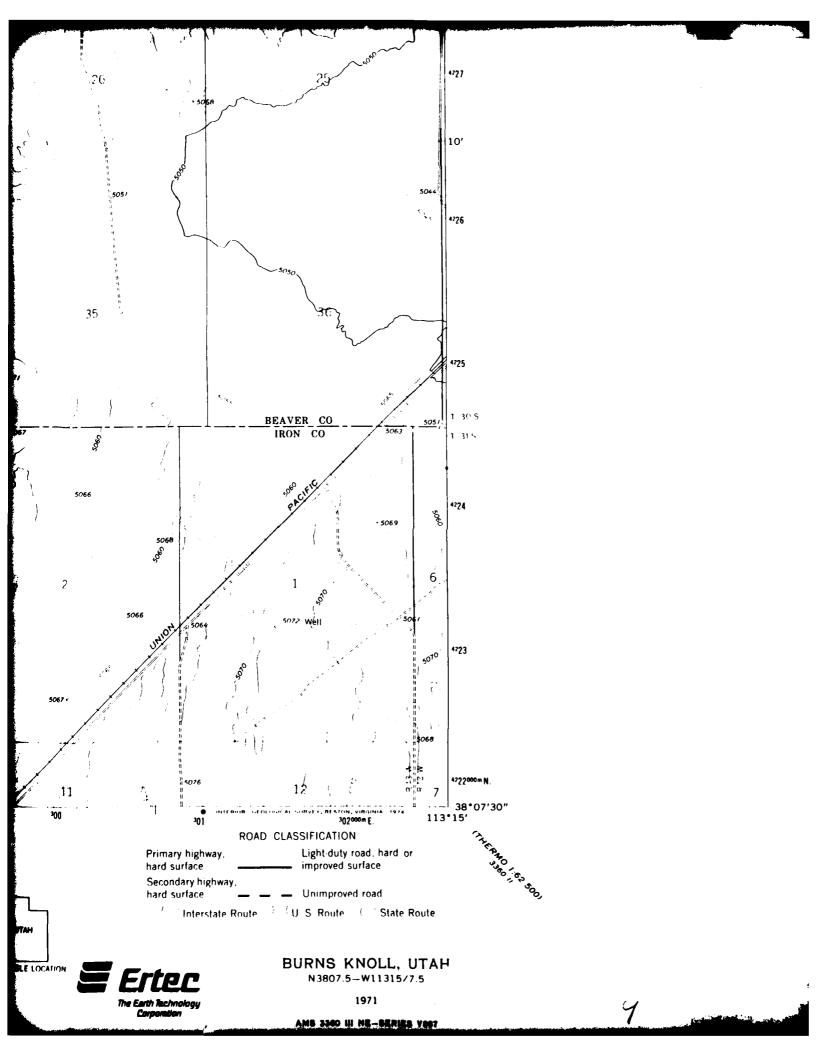








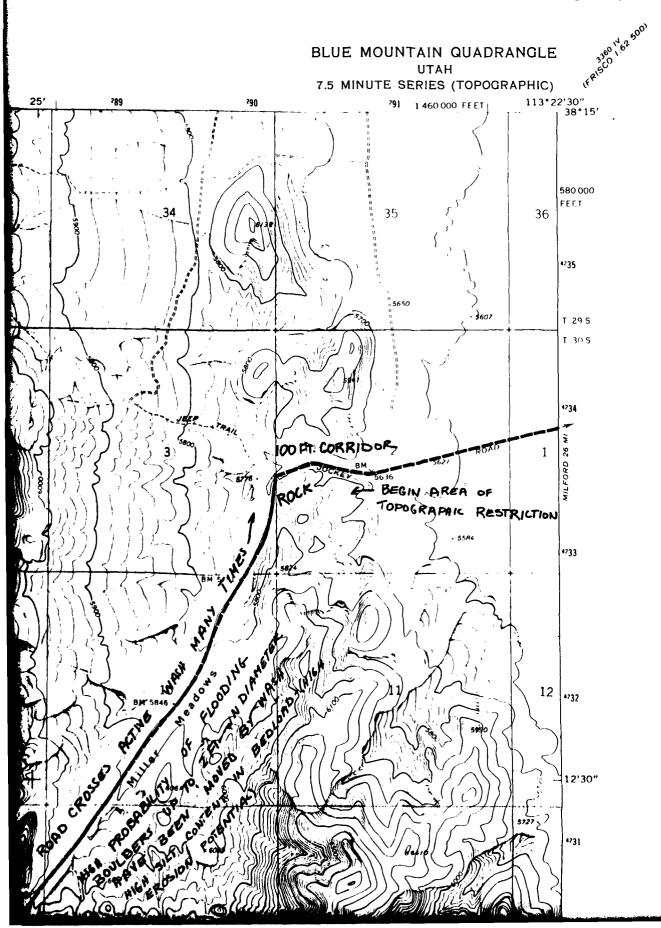


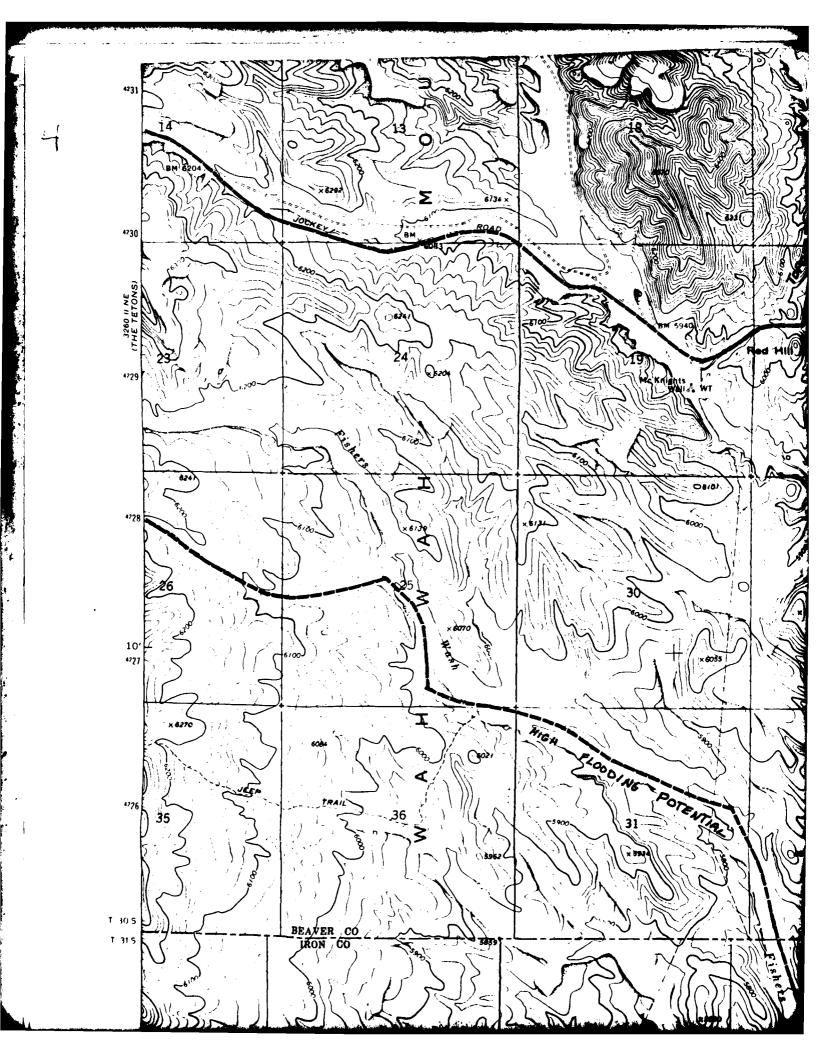


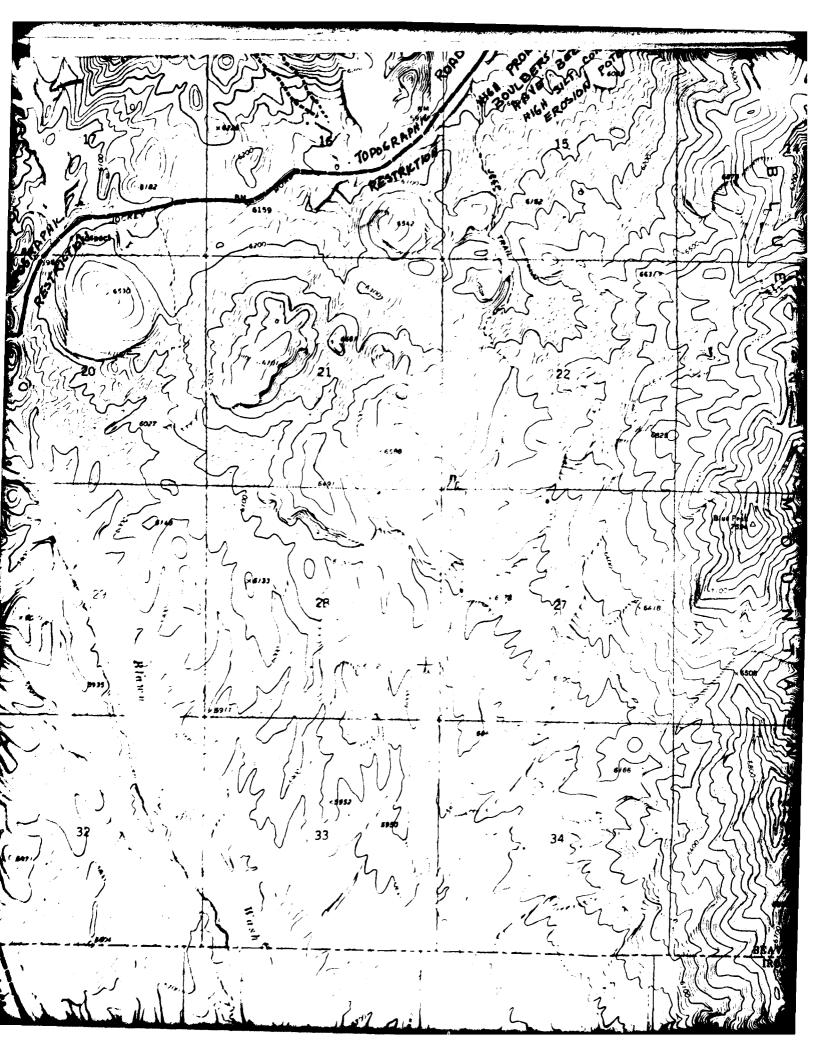
## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 113°30′ 38°15′ 27'30" 785 R 15 W 4?36000m N -66010 · 36 35 oì 4735 T 295 T 30 S 4234 4733 4732 12'30" 4731

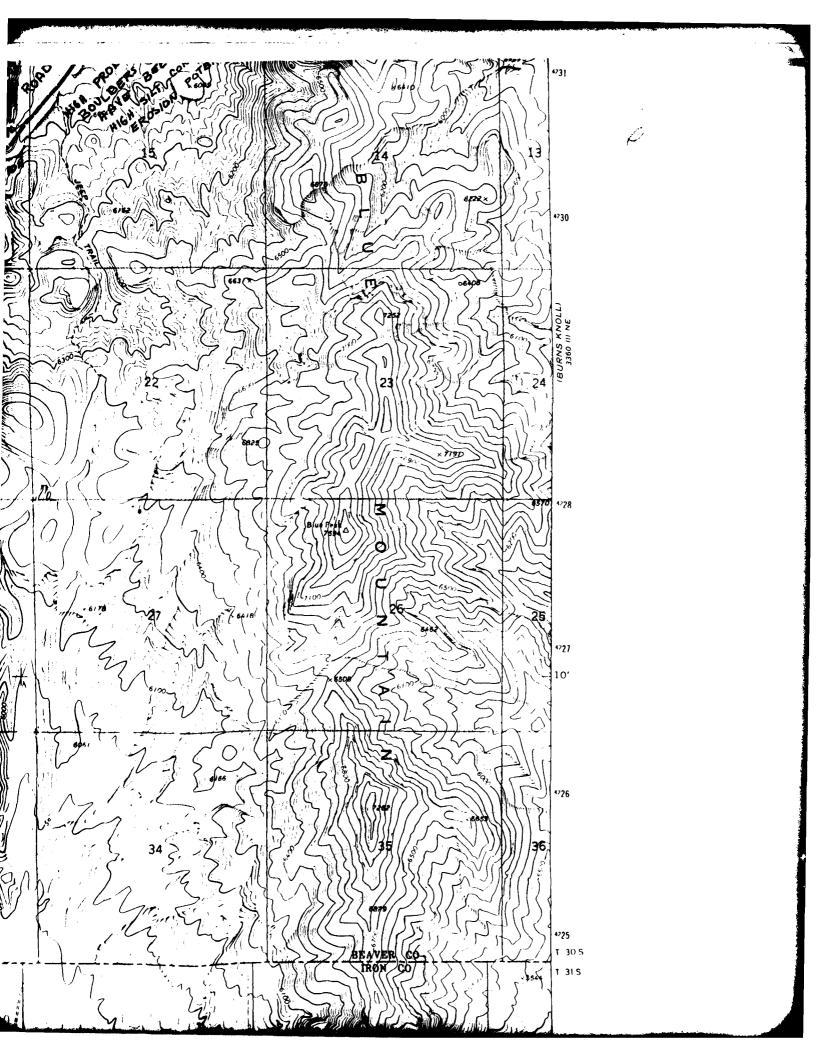
DTN/OBTS FIELD SURVEYS **UTAH DTN** BLUE MOUN SEGMENTS I-D, F-D, G-Y 7.5 MINUTE S 3360 IV (FRISCO 1:62 500) 25' (Beire 33 35 100 PT. CORRIDOR

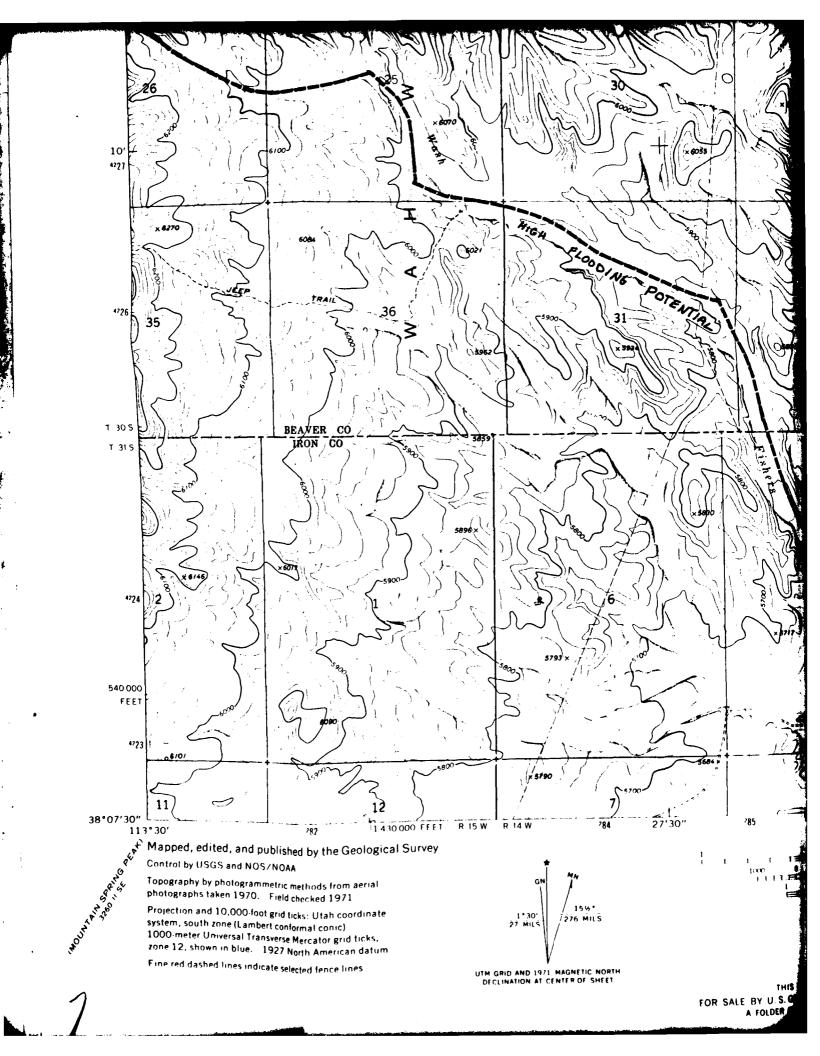
## SHEET 2 OF 9

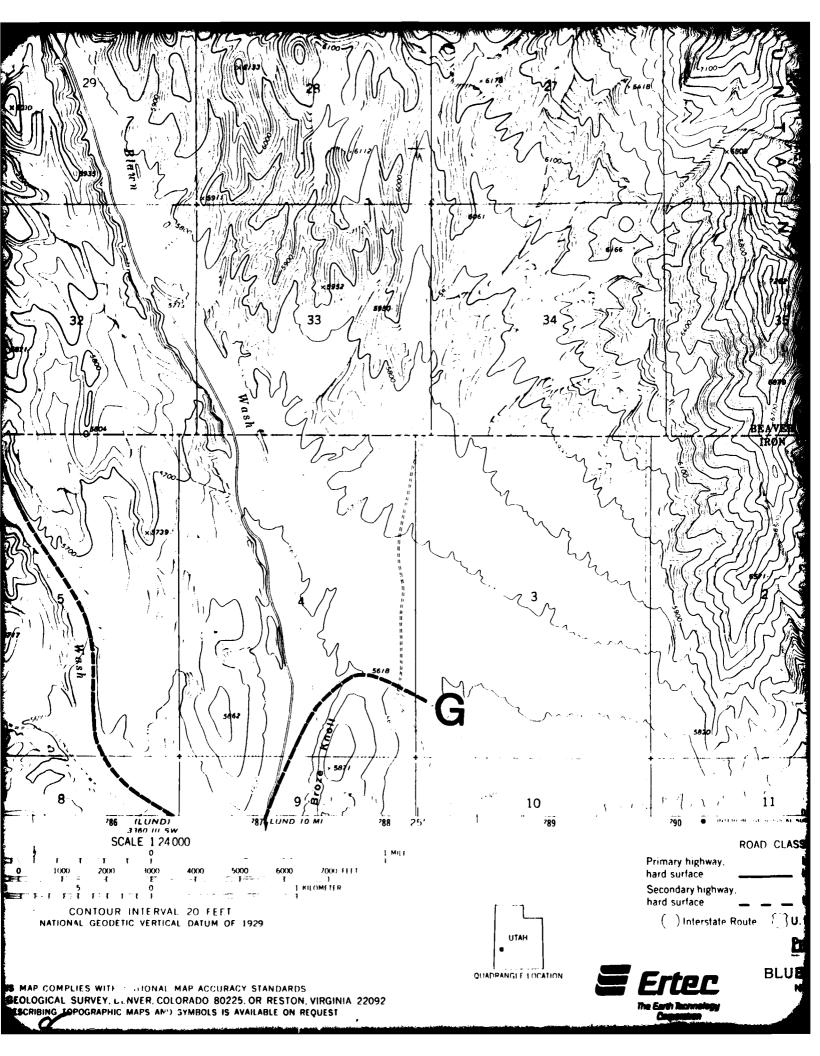


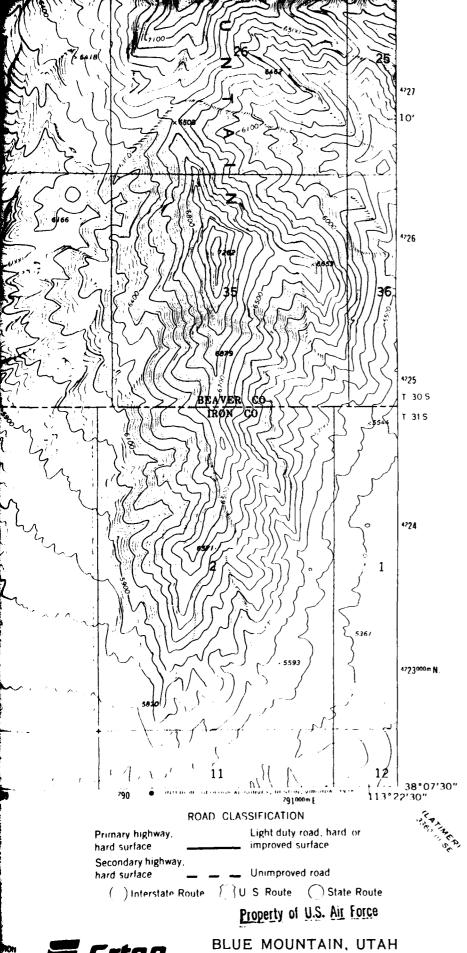




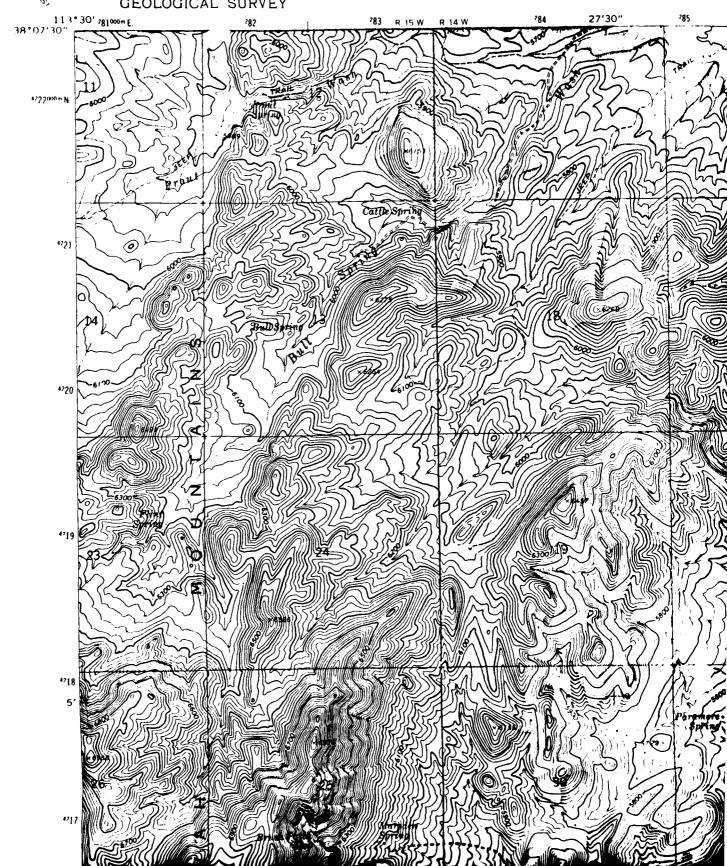


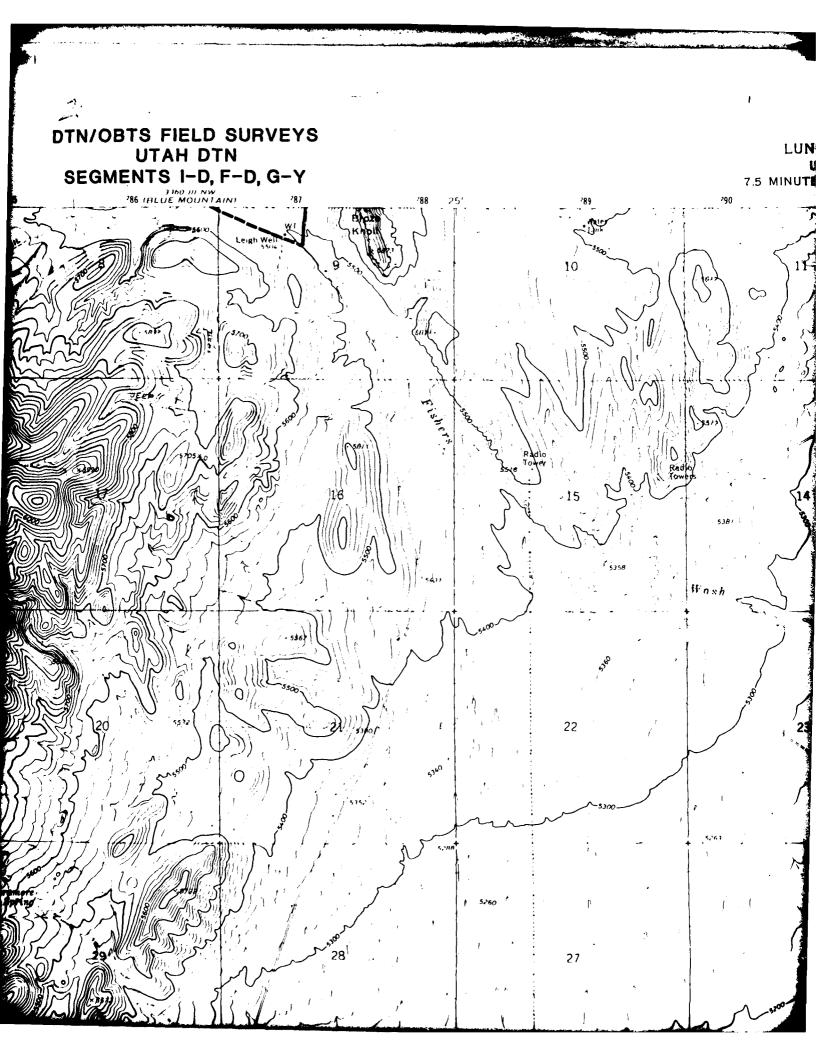






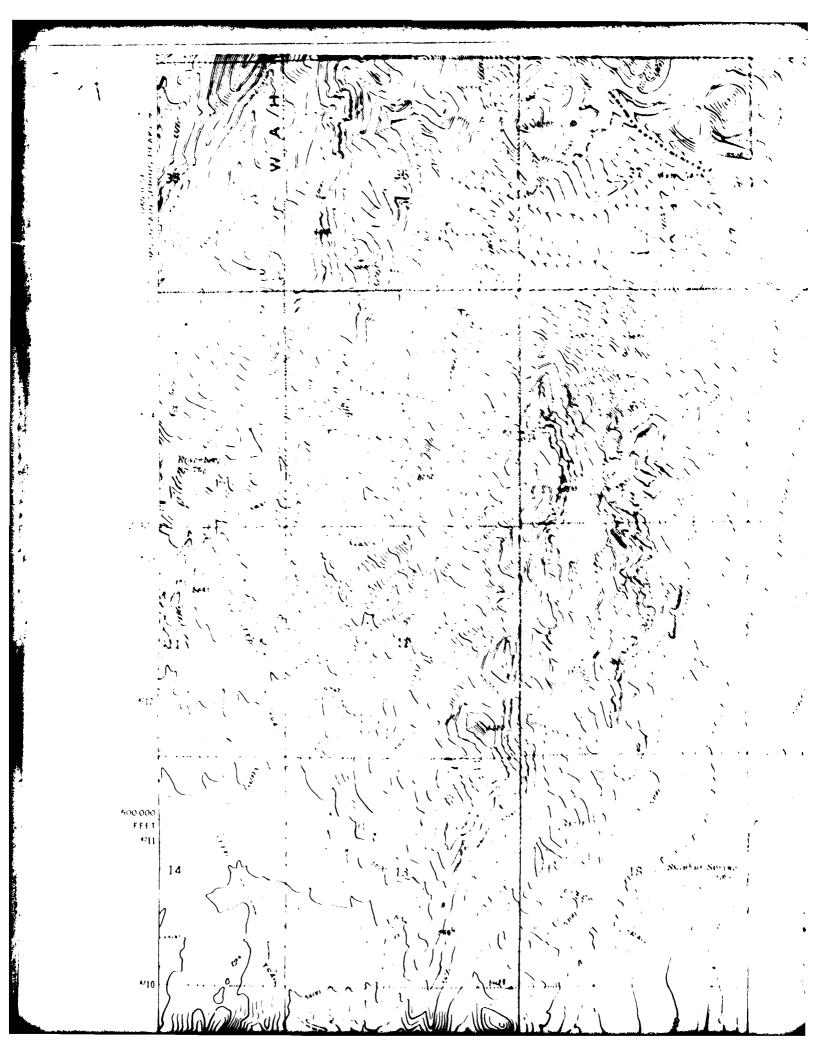
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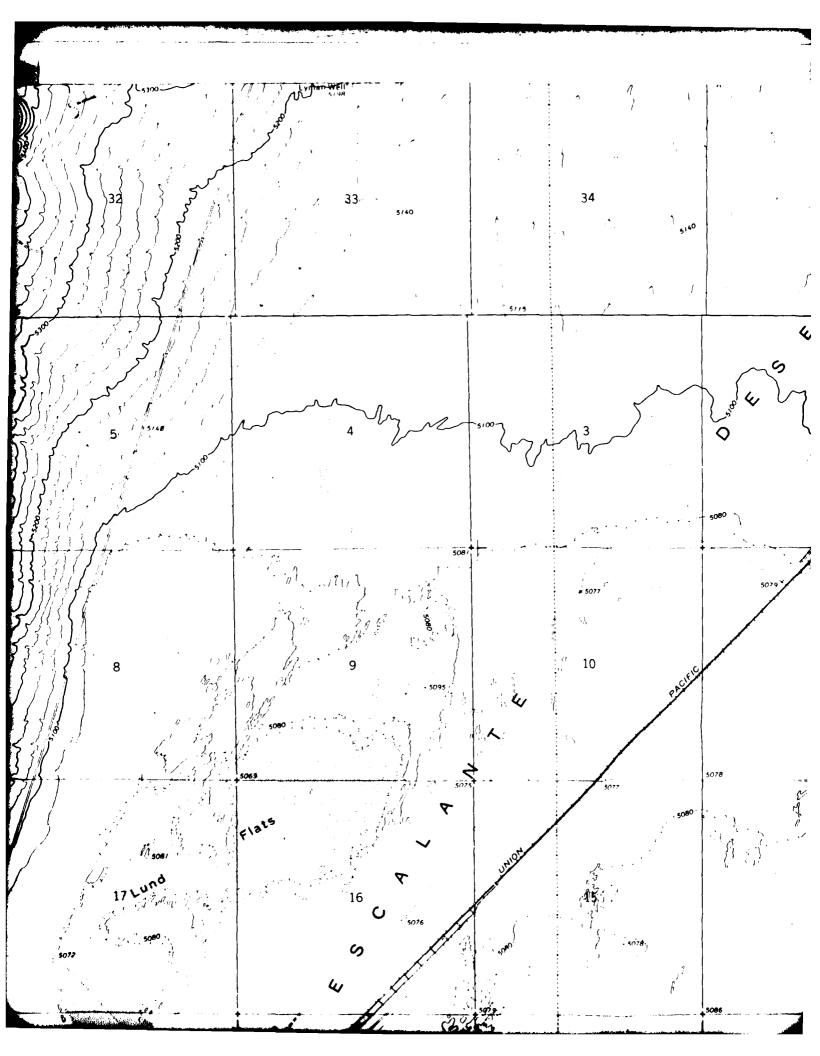


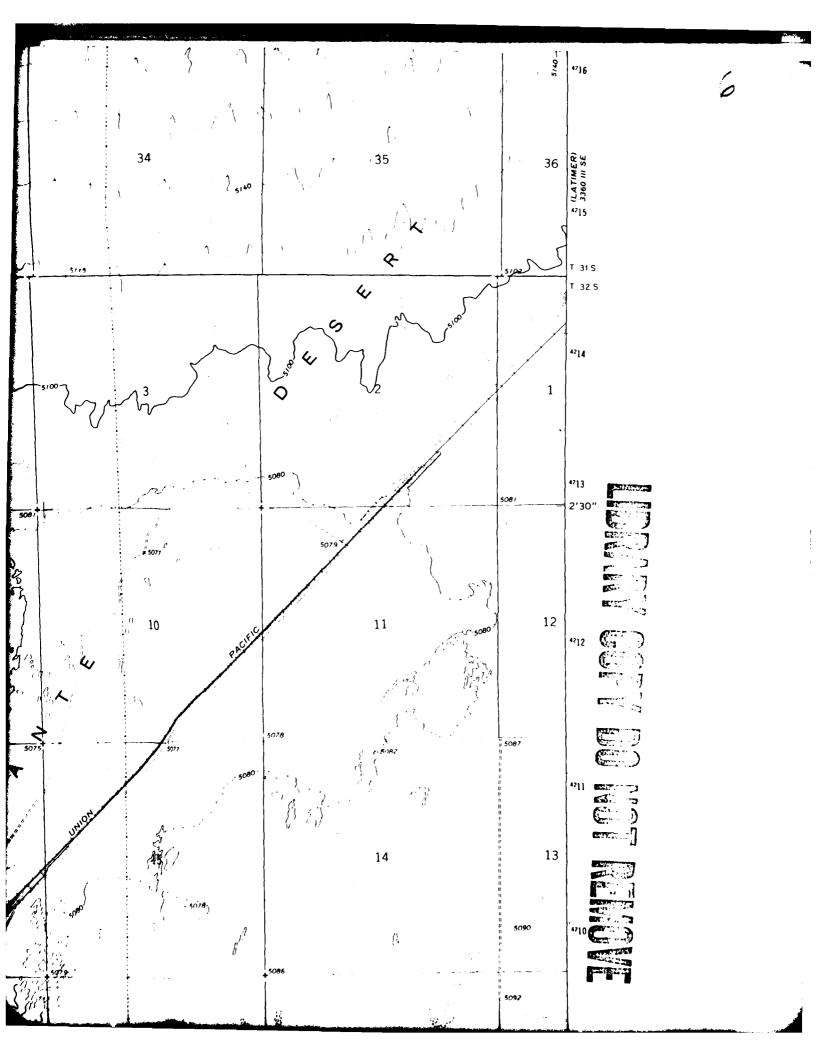


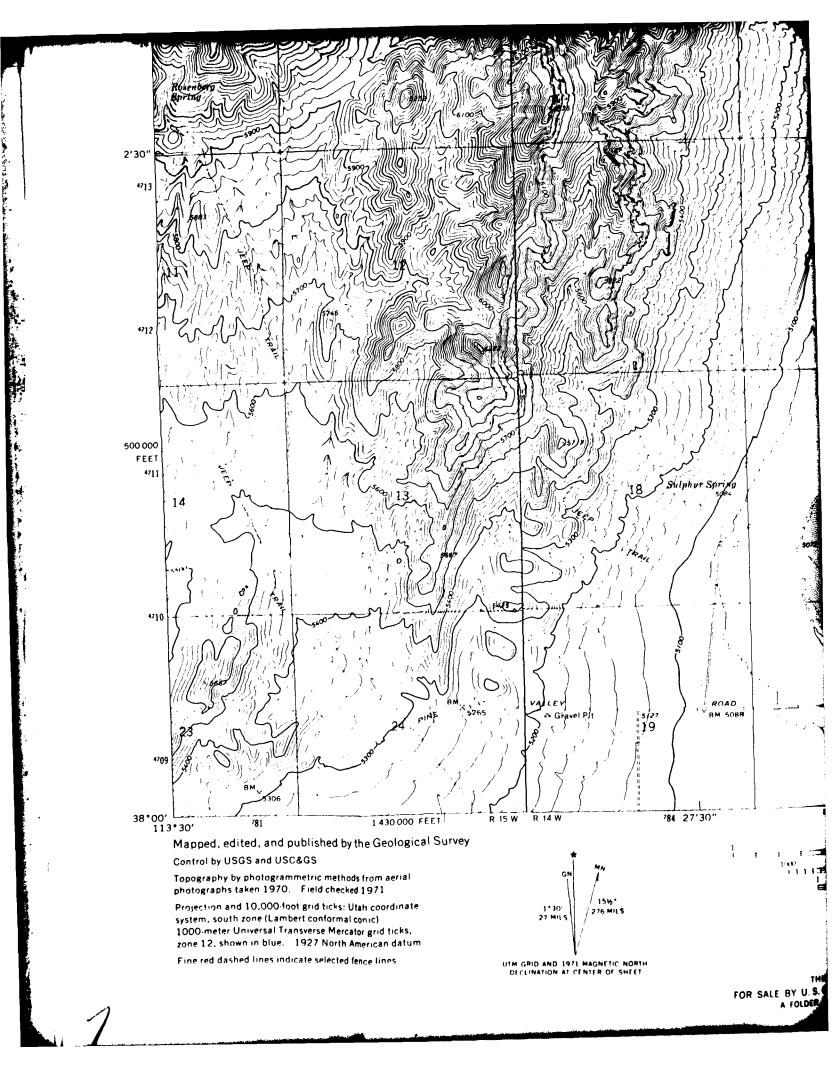
SHEET OF 9 LUND QUADRANGLE UTAH-IRON CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 1 1460 000 FEET 113°22'30"

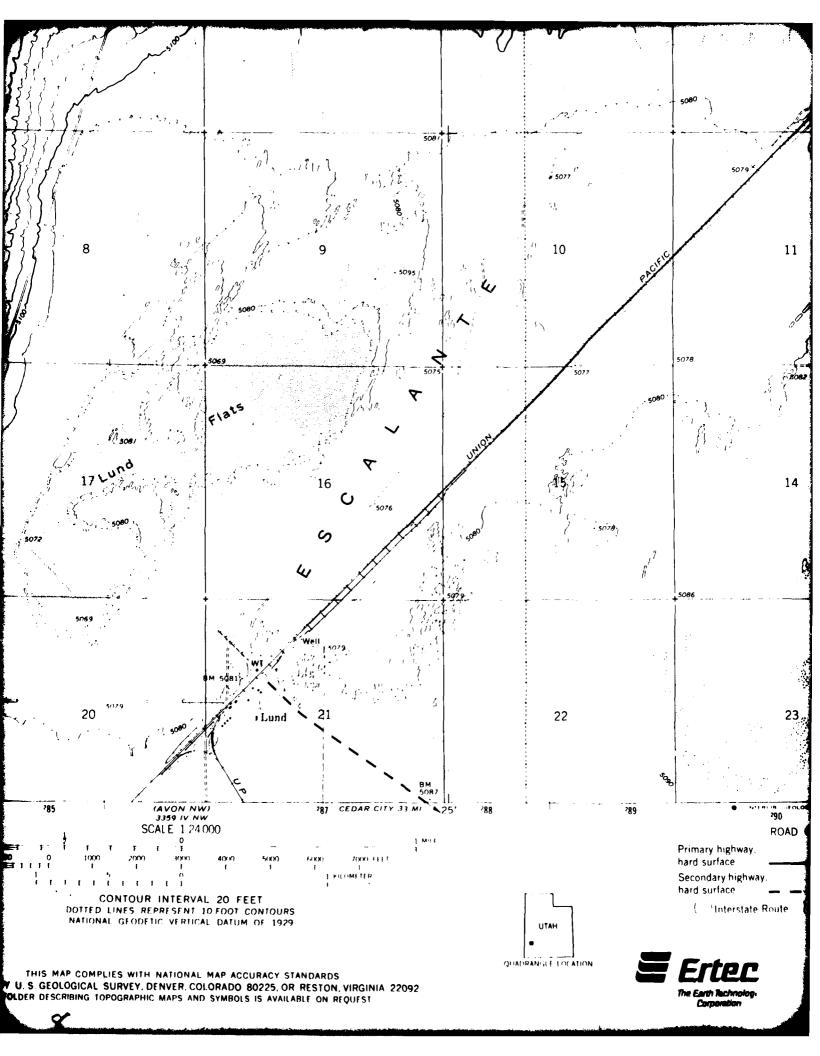
Prospect 38°07'30" 25' 530 000 FEET 

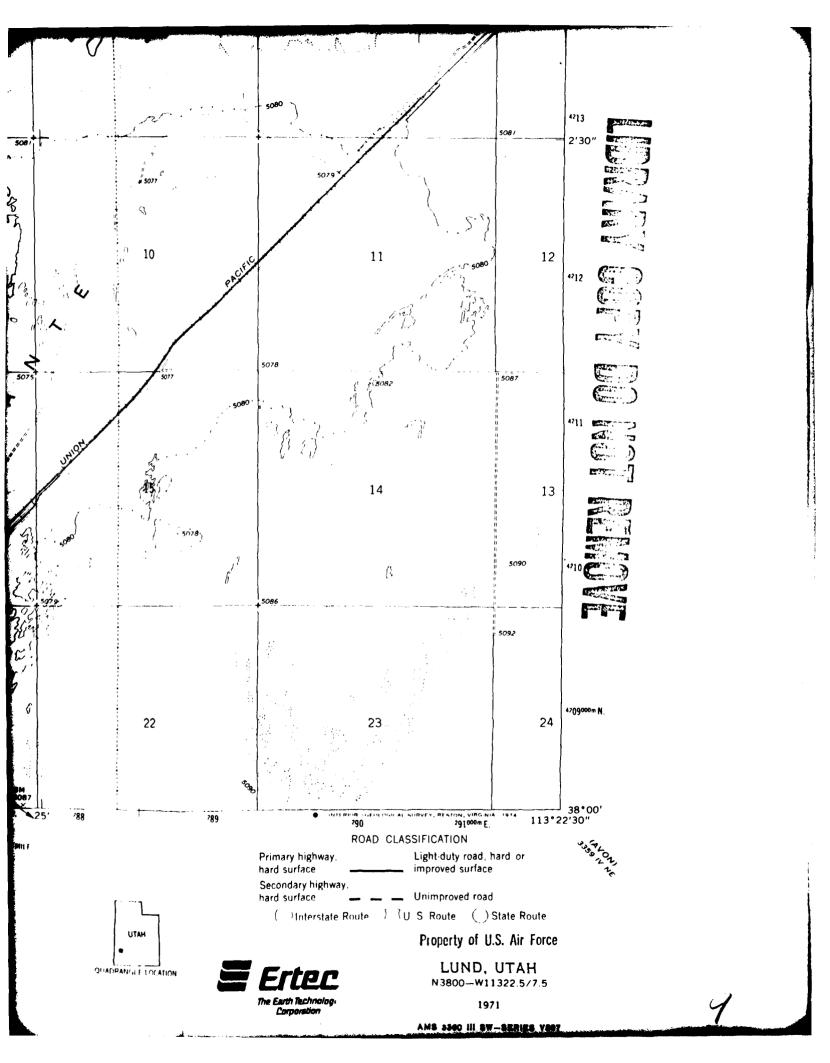










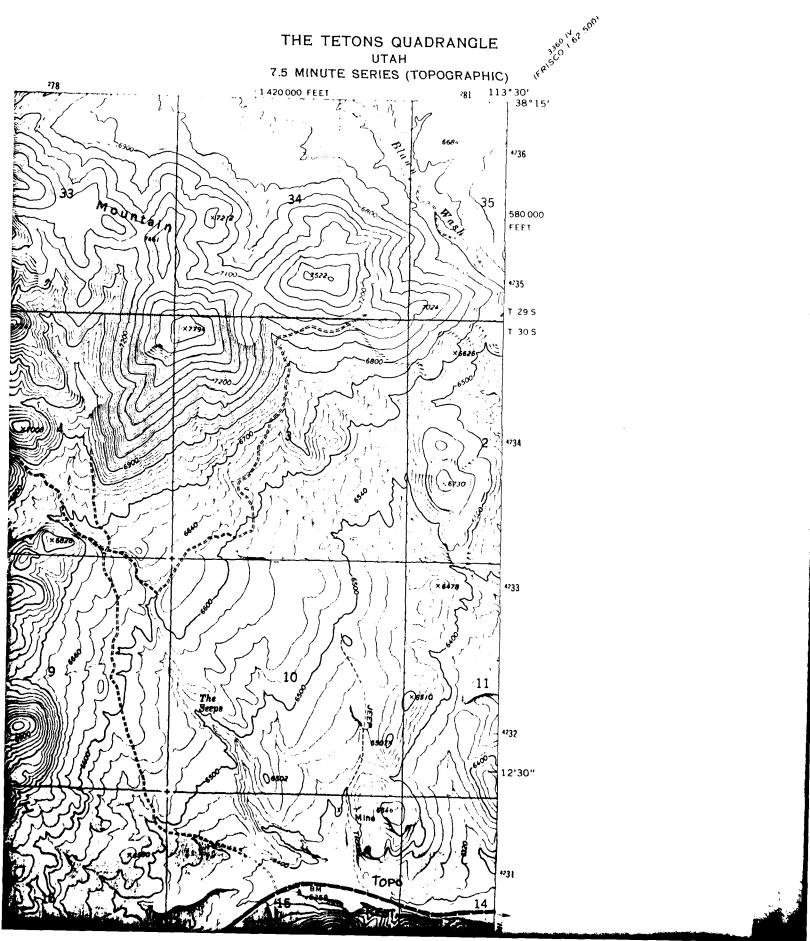


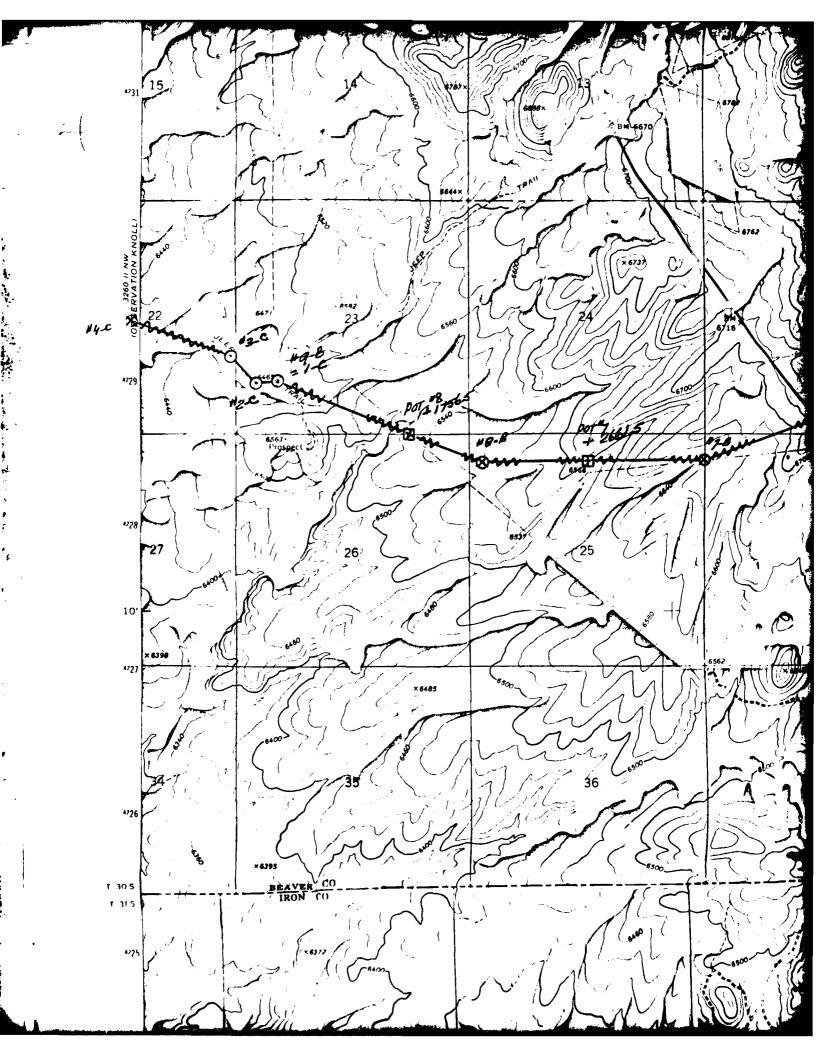
DTN/OBTS FIELD SURVEYS
UTAH DTN
SEGMENTS I-D, F-D, G-Y

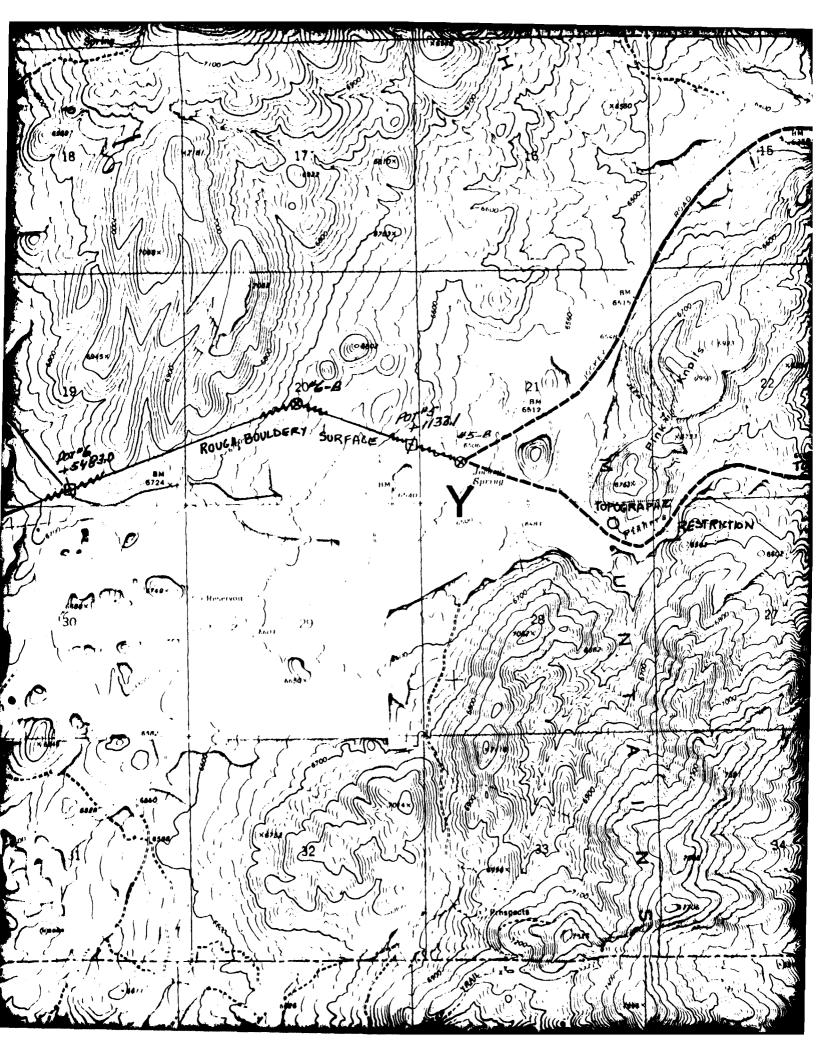
THE TET



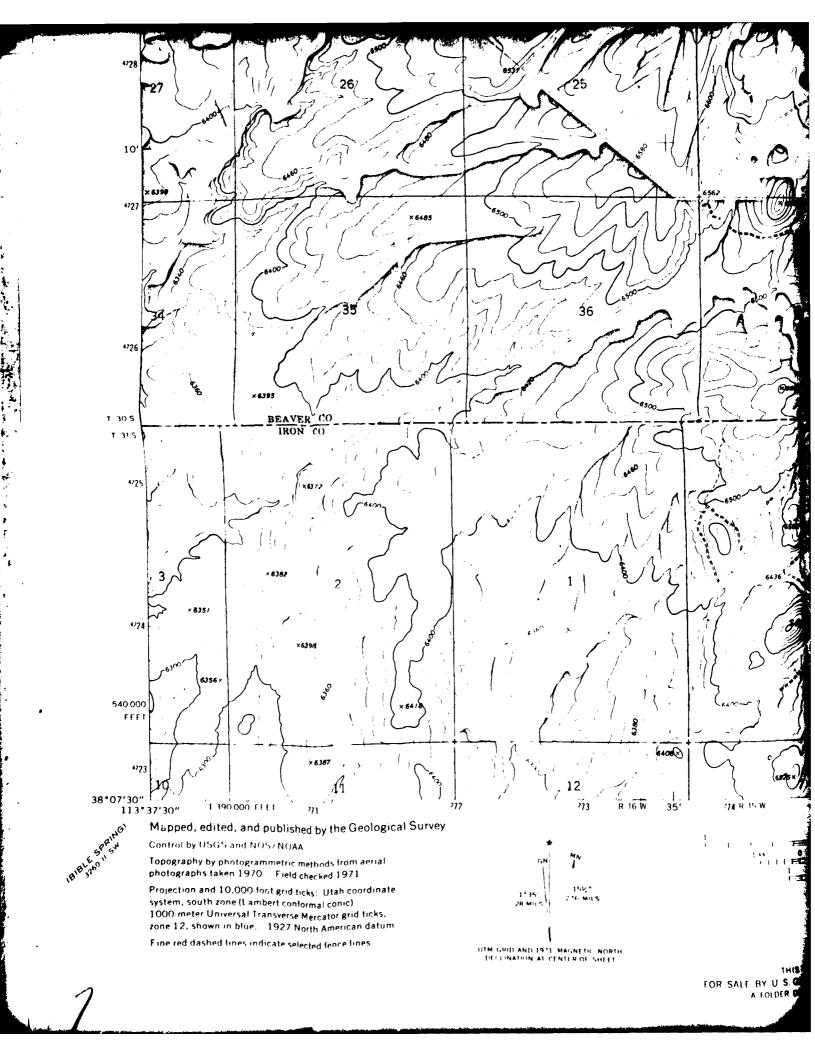
## SHEET 4 OF 9

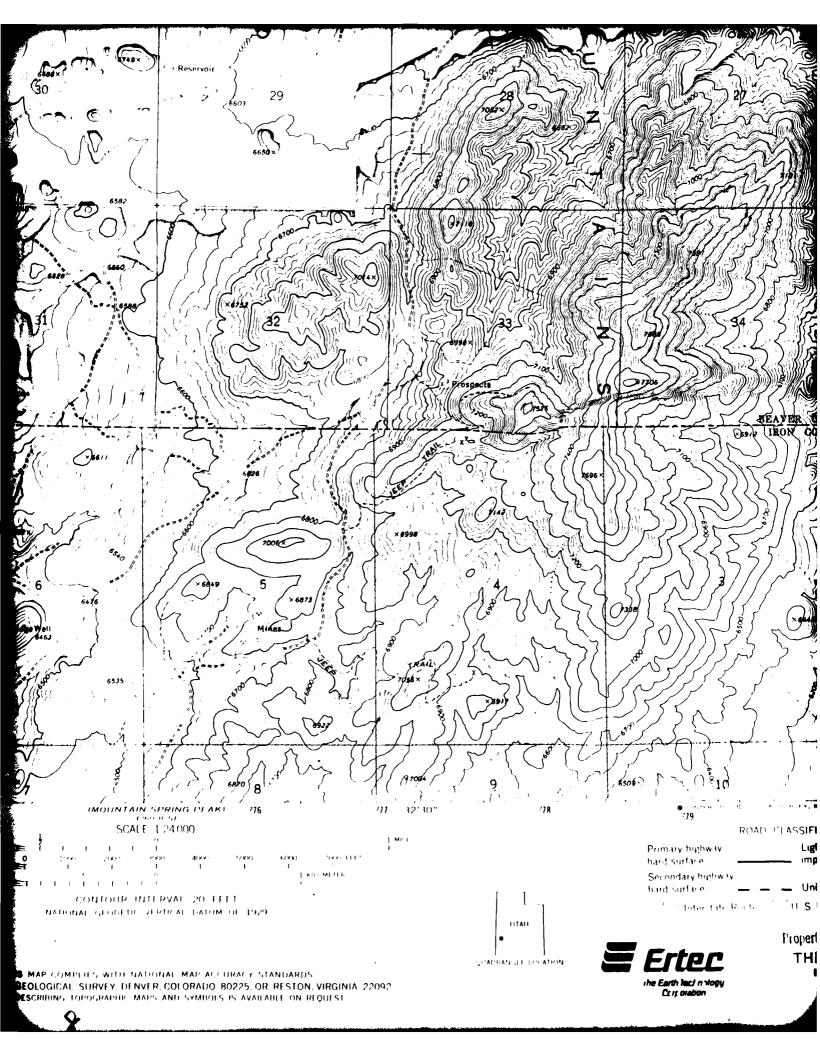


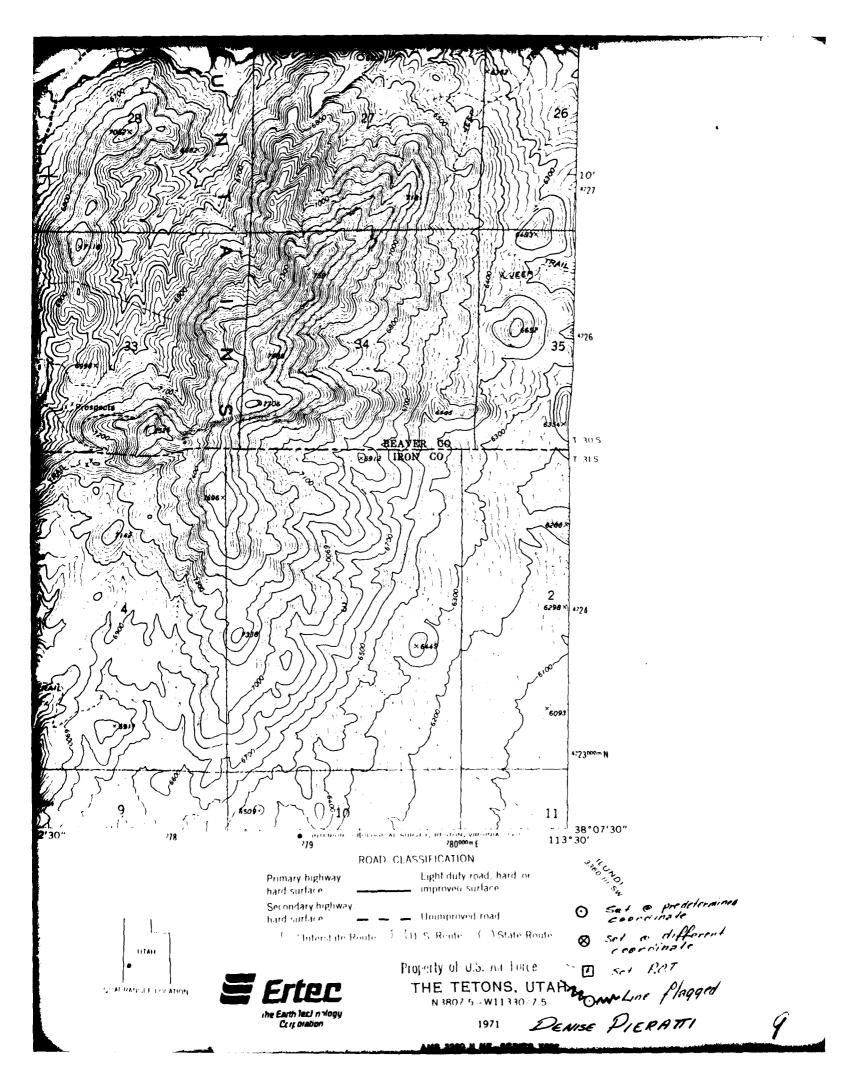






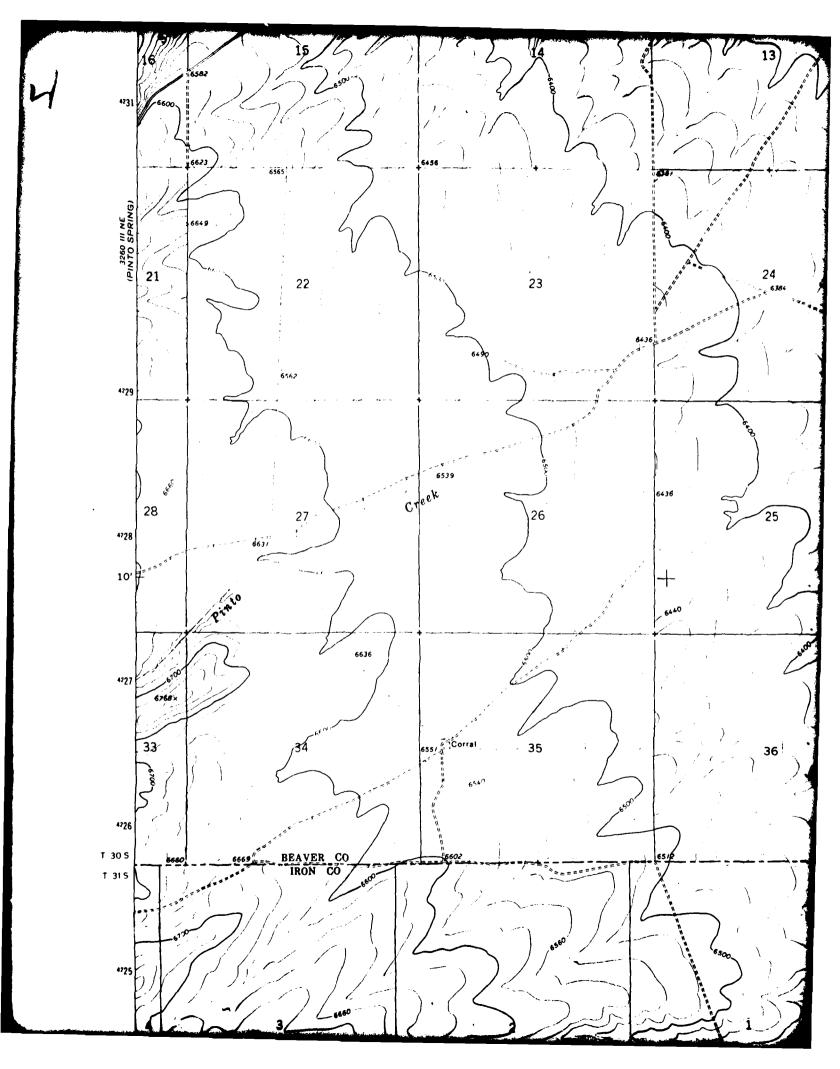


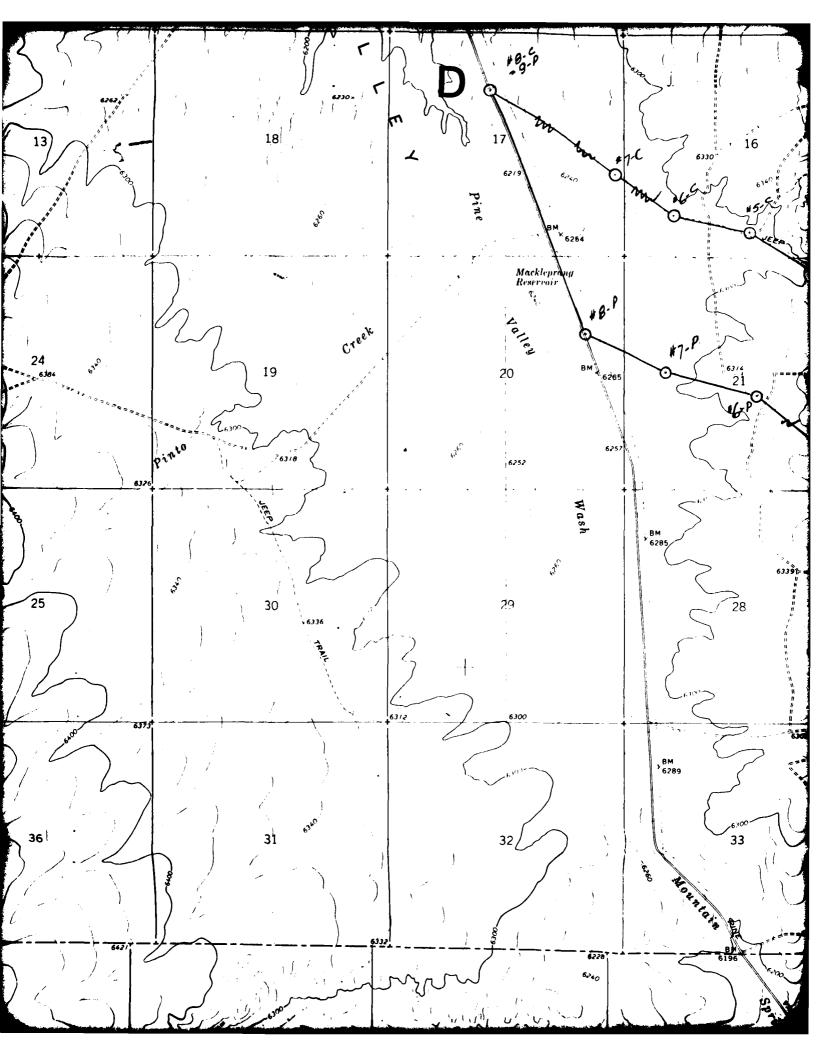


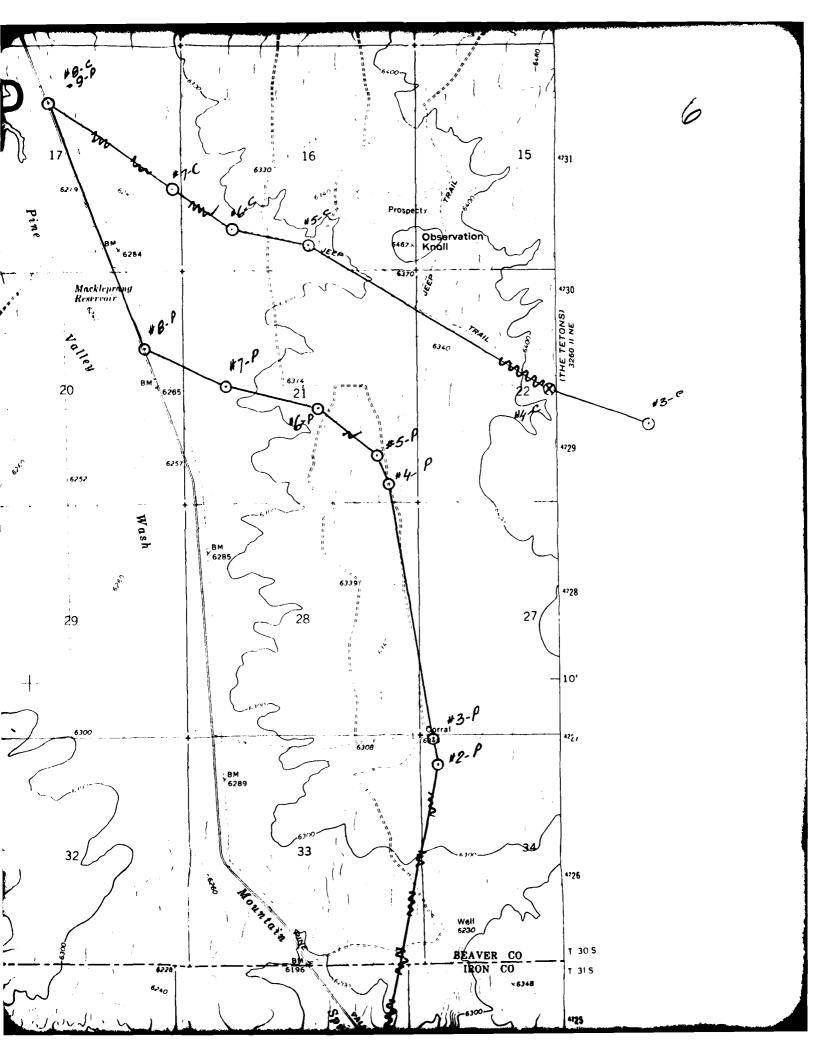


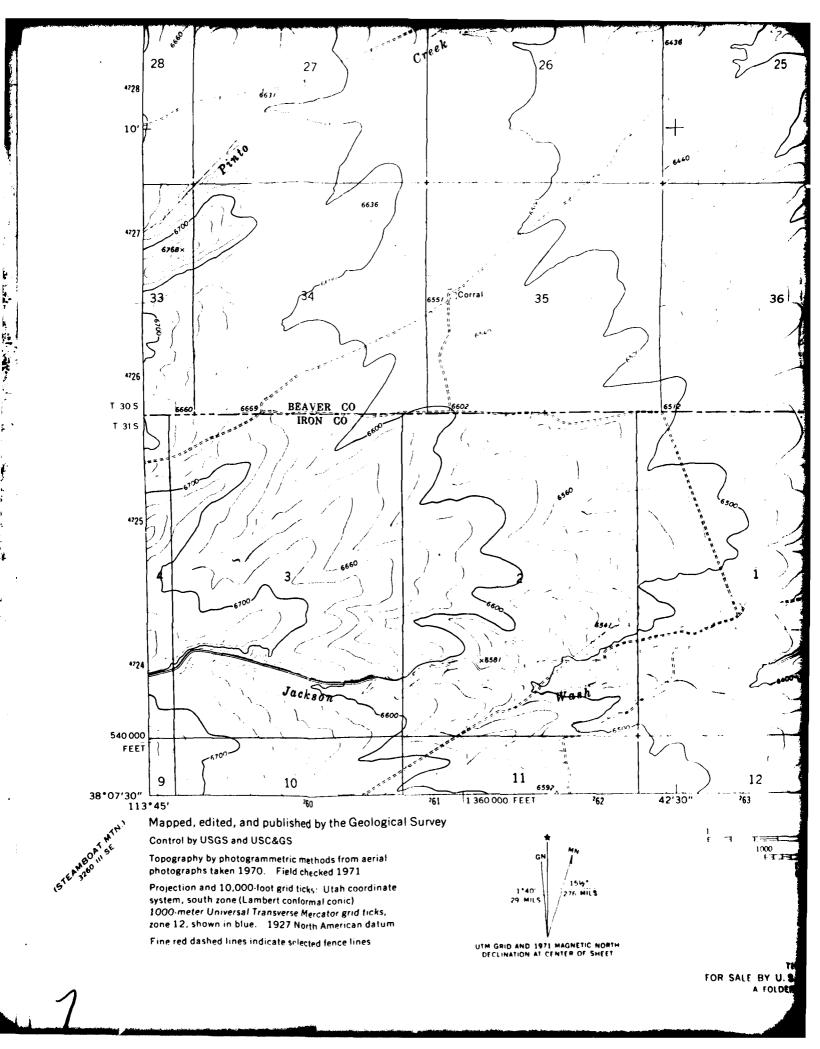
DTN/OBTS FIELD SURVEYS **UTAH DTN OBSERVATION** SEGMENTS I-D, F-D, G-Y 21 MI TO UTAH 21 N 3260 I SW (PINE GROVE RESERVOIR) 7.5 MINUTE 1 380 000 FEET 31 5 2 6375 Water Tank 18

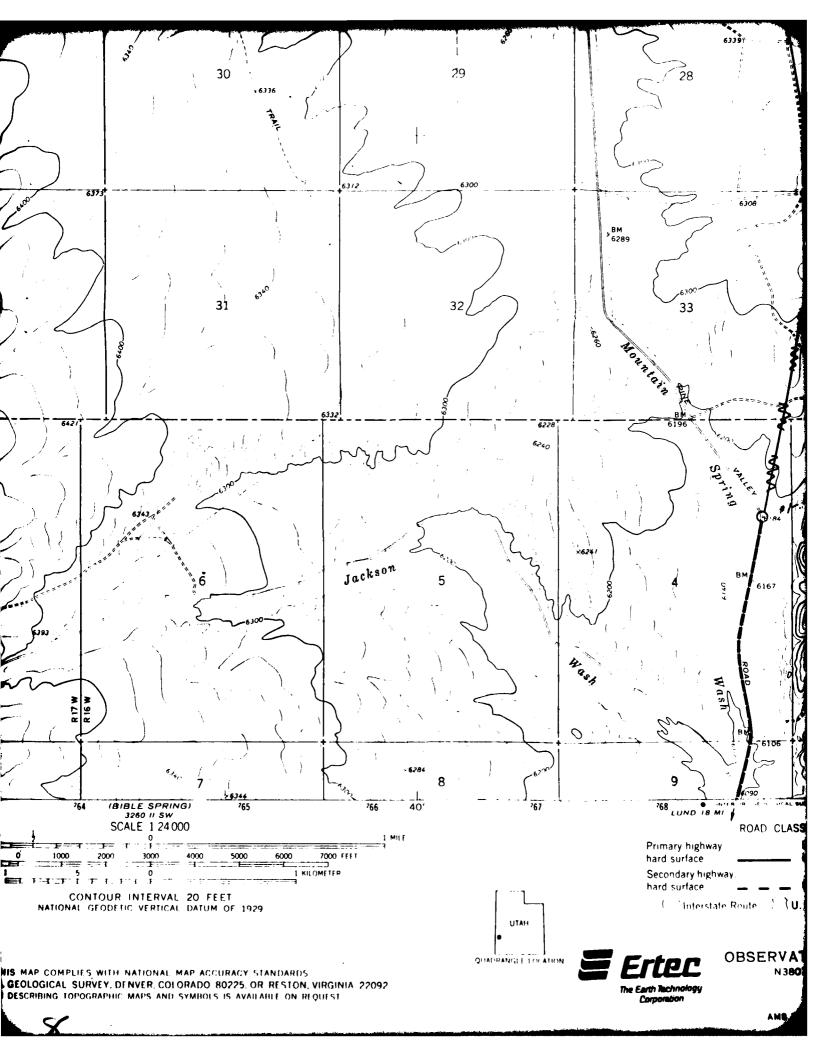
SHEET 5 OF 9 OBSERVATION KNOLL QUADRANGLE UTAH 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 113°37′30″ 38°15′ 1 380 000 FEET 40′ ²67 270 4236 32 JEEP 33 580 000 T 29 S T 30 S 5 3 4234 6257 4233 8 ROAD 6379 12'30" 4231

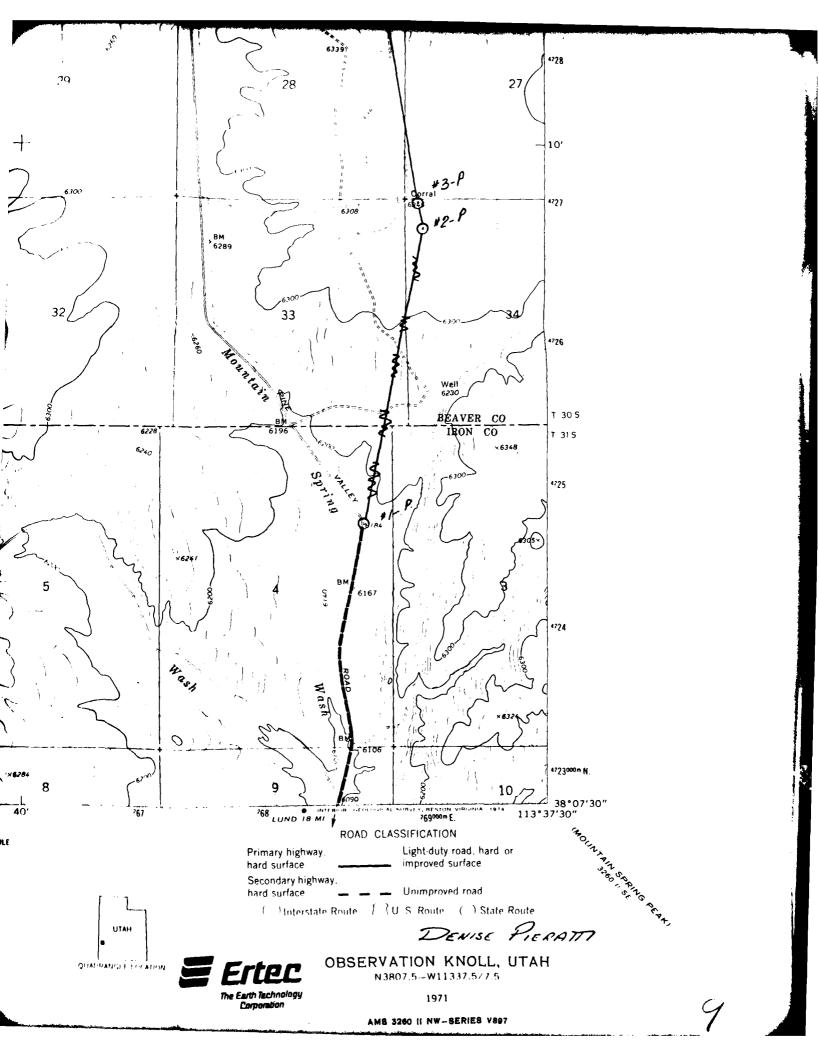






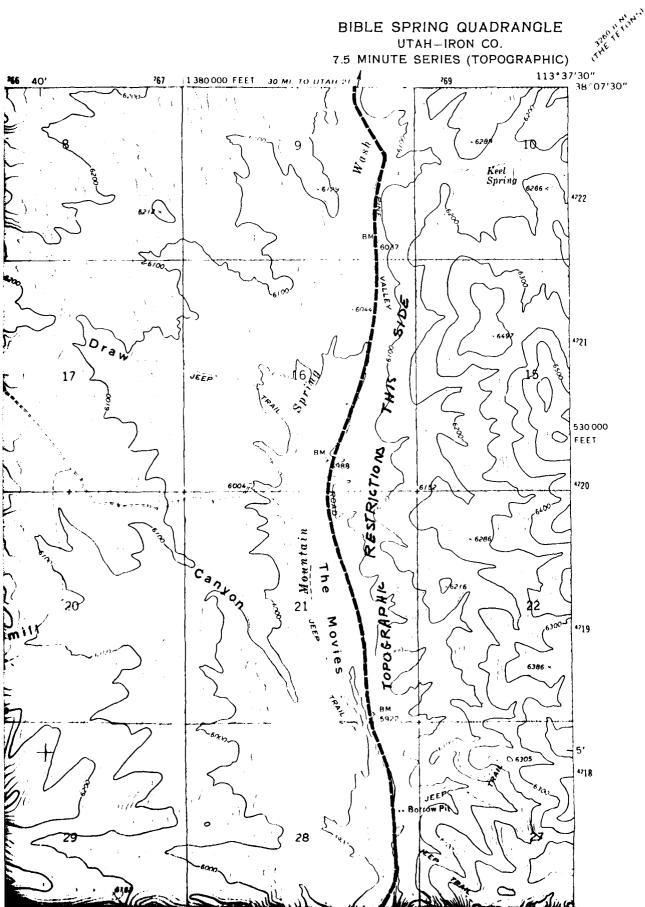


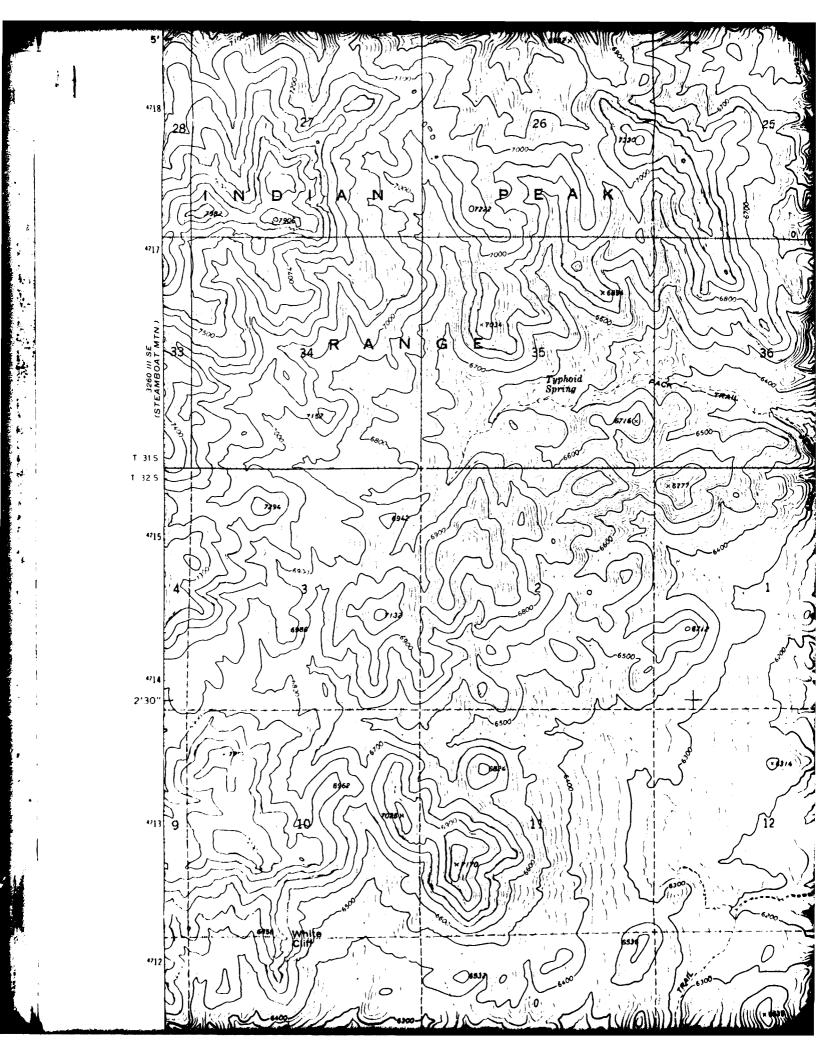


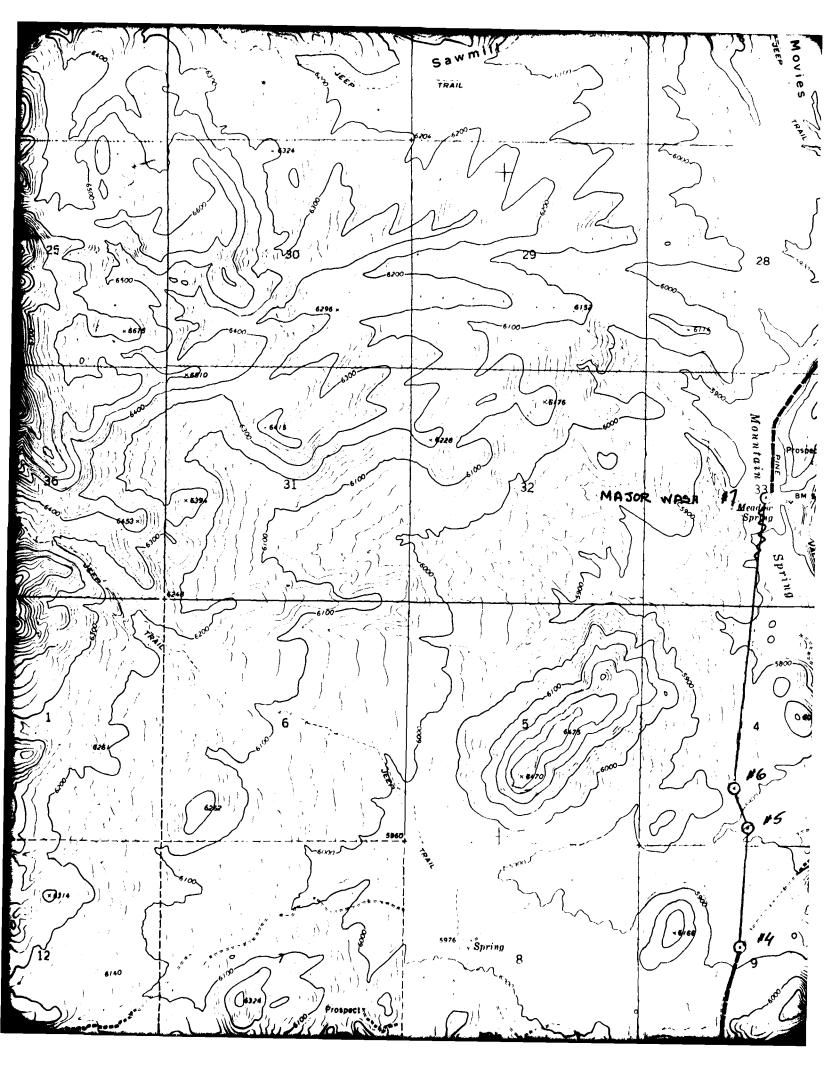


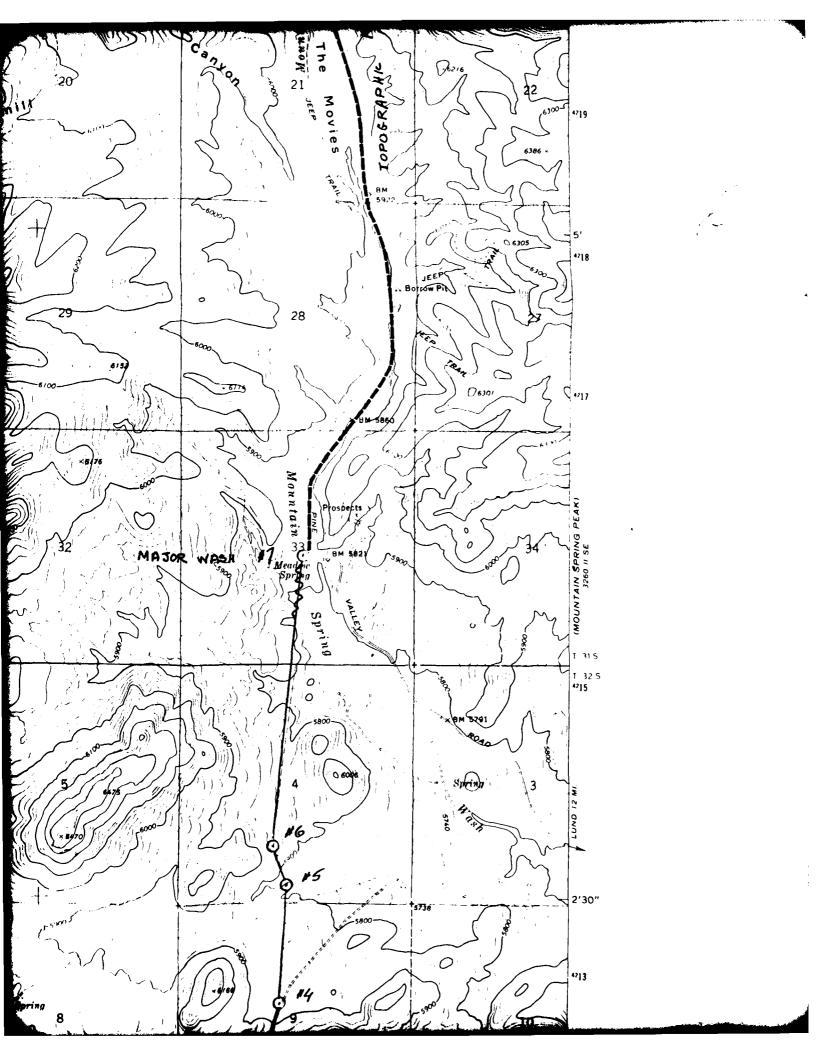
### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 38°07'30" 5 42'30" 260000m E. 763 4223000m N 9 - 10 11 12 Draw 4722 16 13 Lone Pine Spring Canyon cher Sirring Butcher Meadow 4220 01010 4719 12320 (ō 5' 4718 26) 28

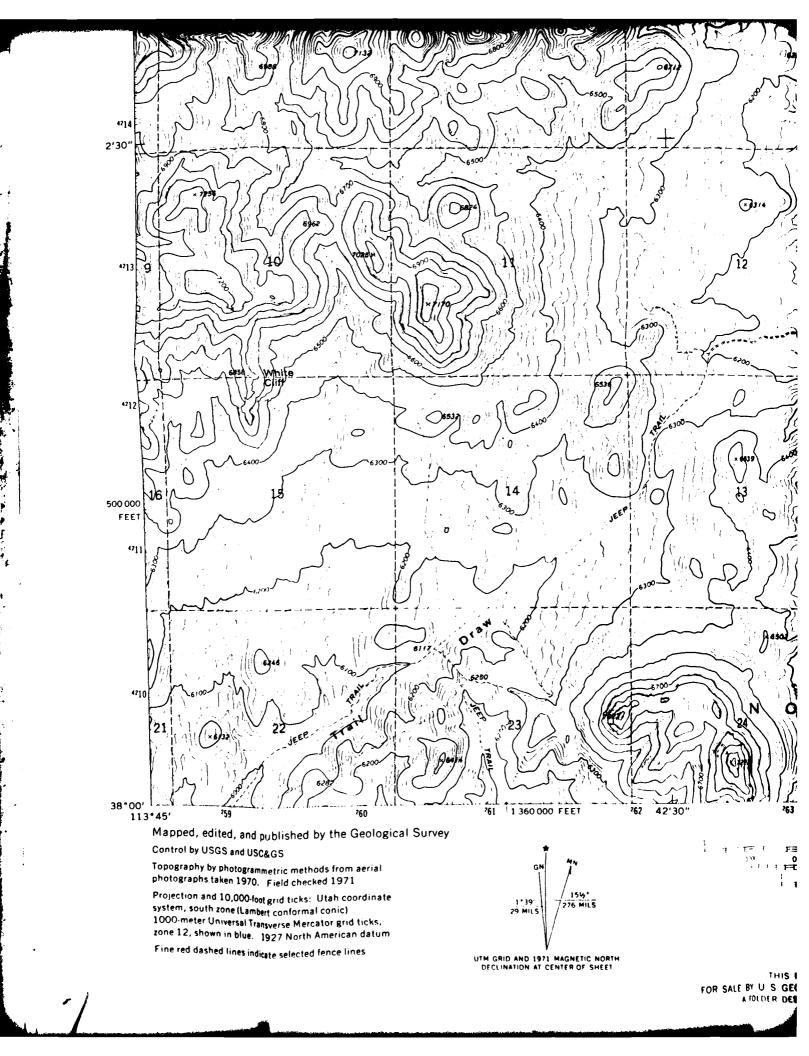
DTN/OBTS FIELD SURVEYS BIE **UTAH DTN** SEGMENTS I-D, F-D, G-Y 7.5 3240 II NW 264 IOBSERVATION KNOLL) 17 18 The Movies 19 28

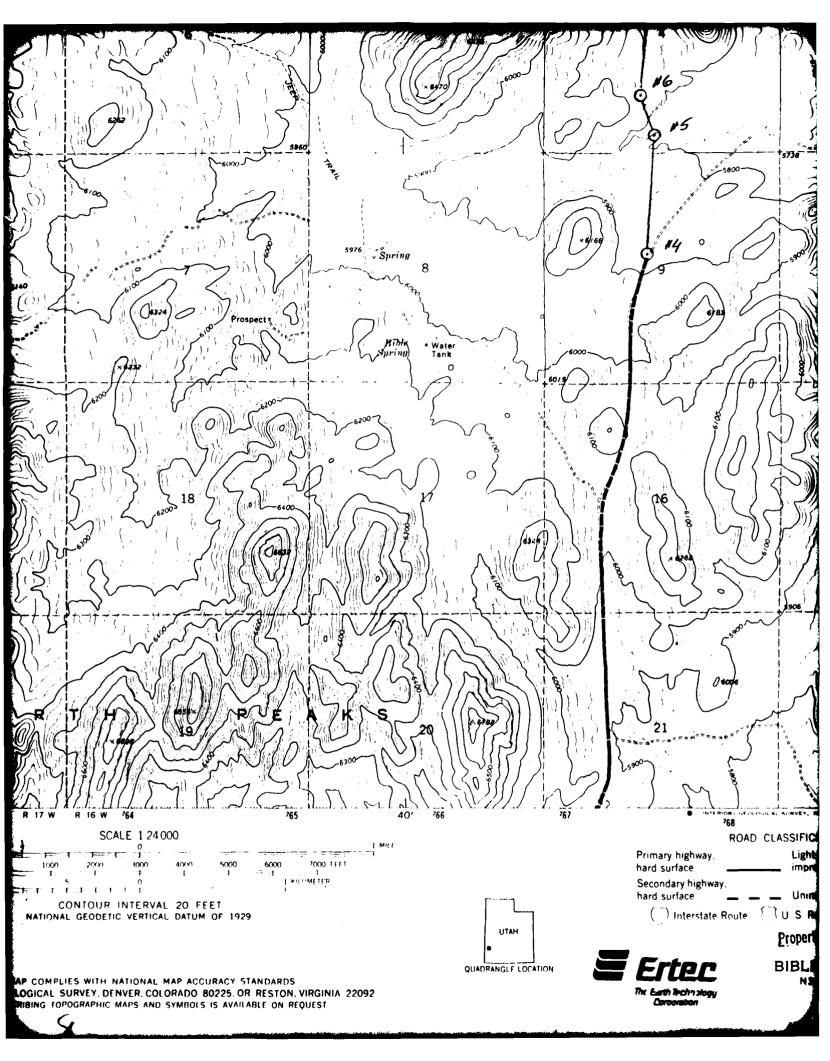


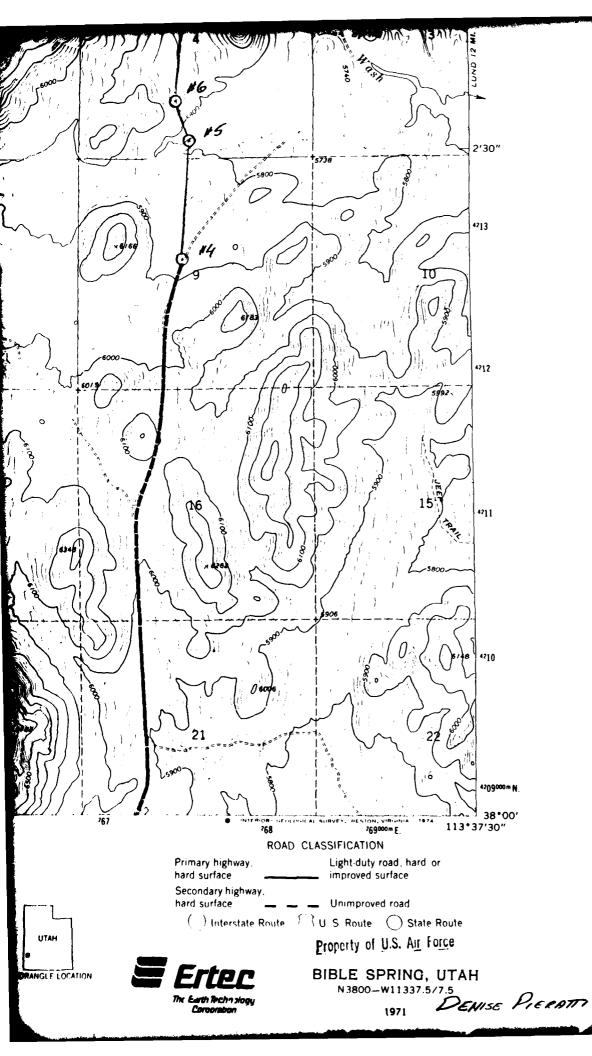




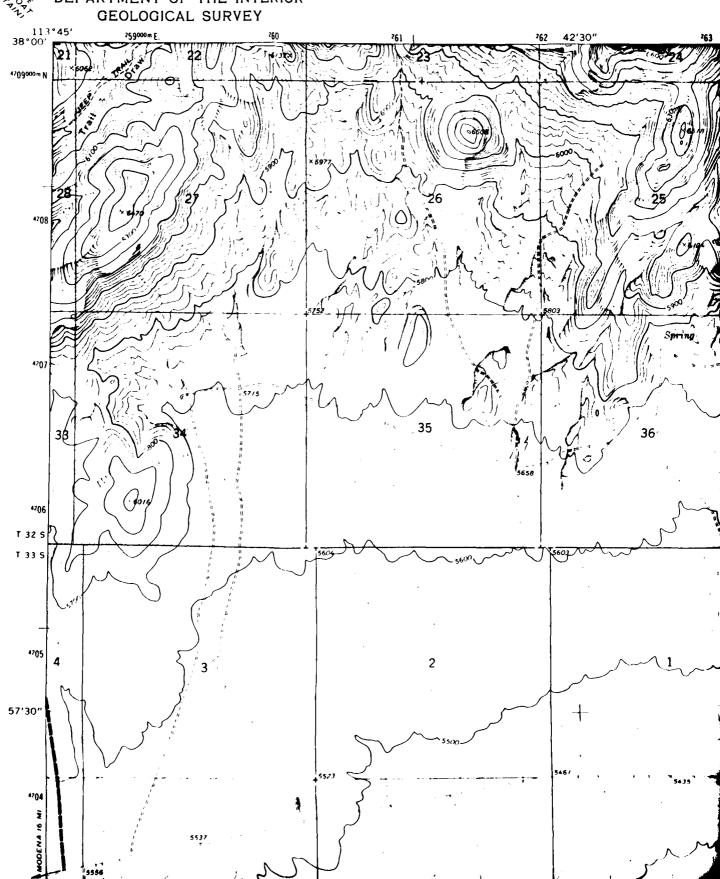






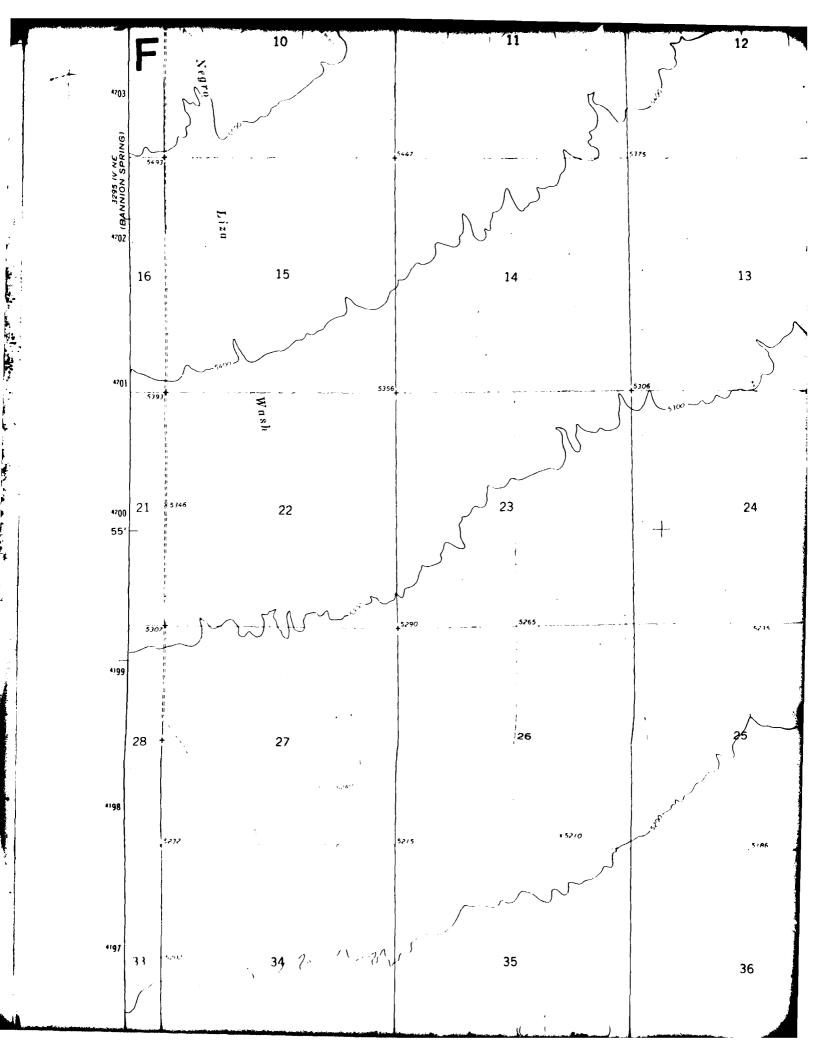


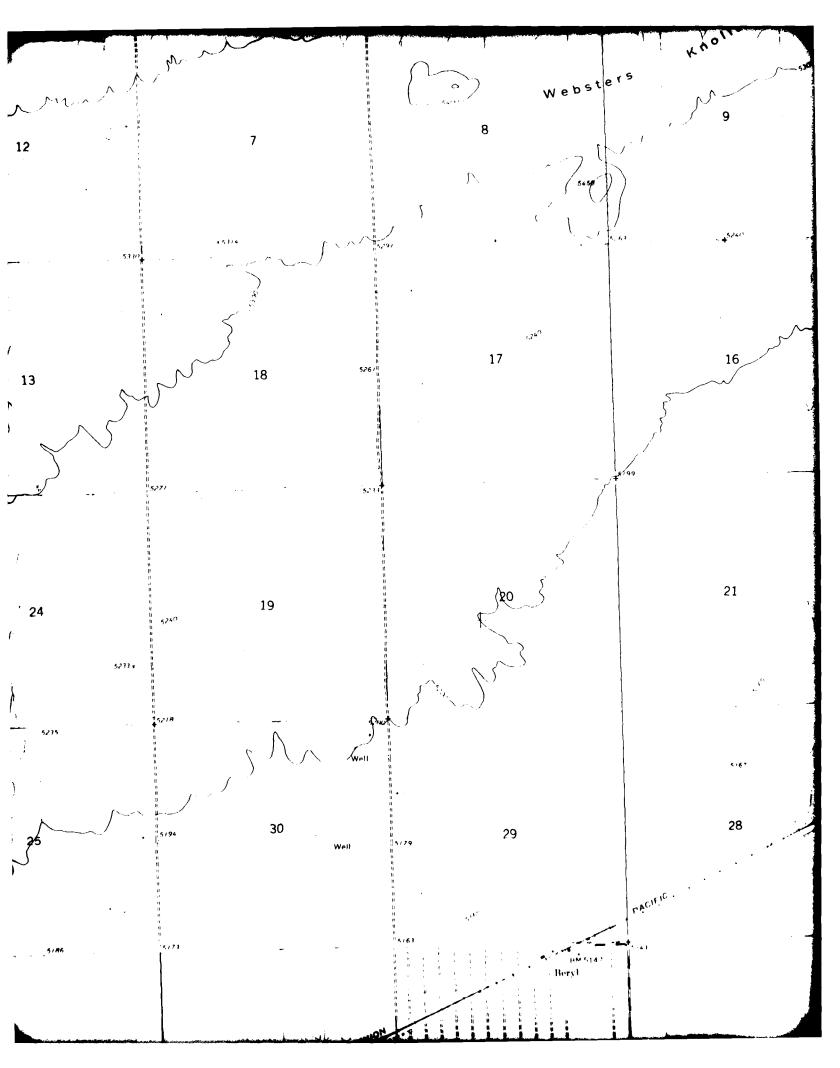
## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

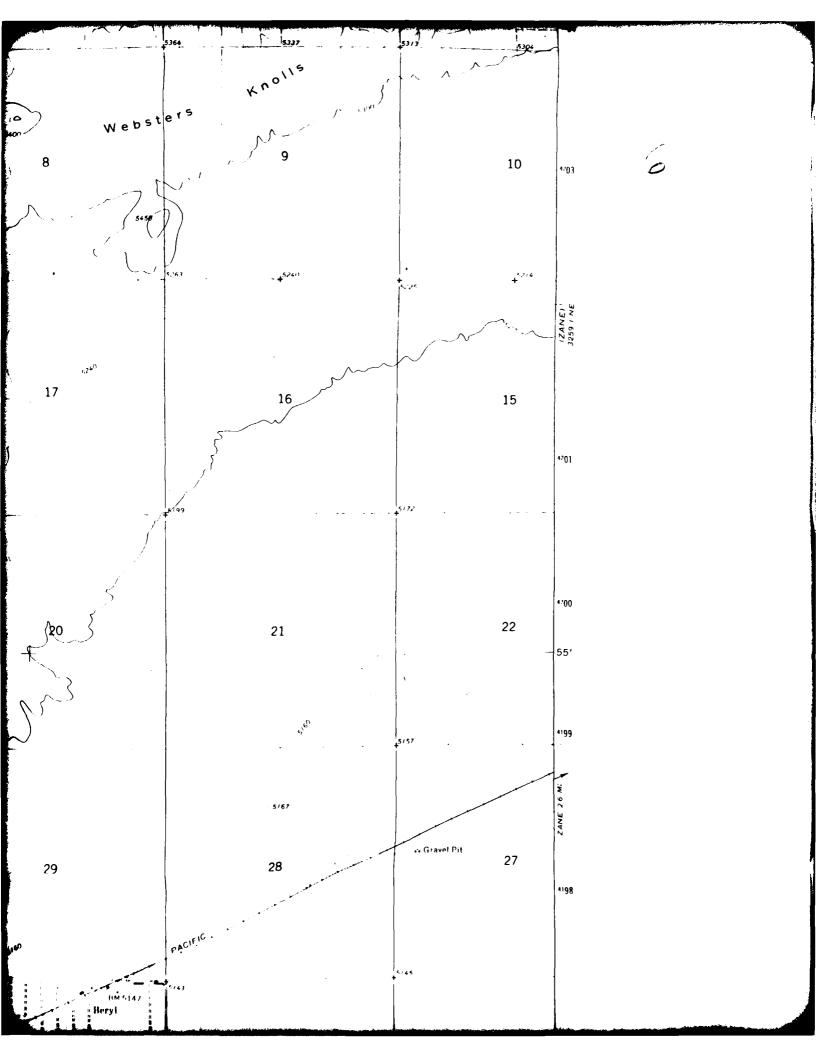


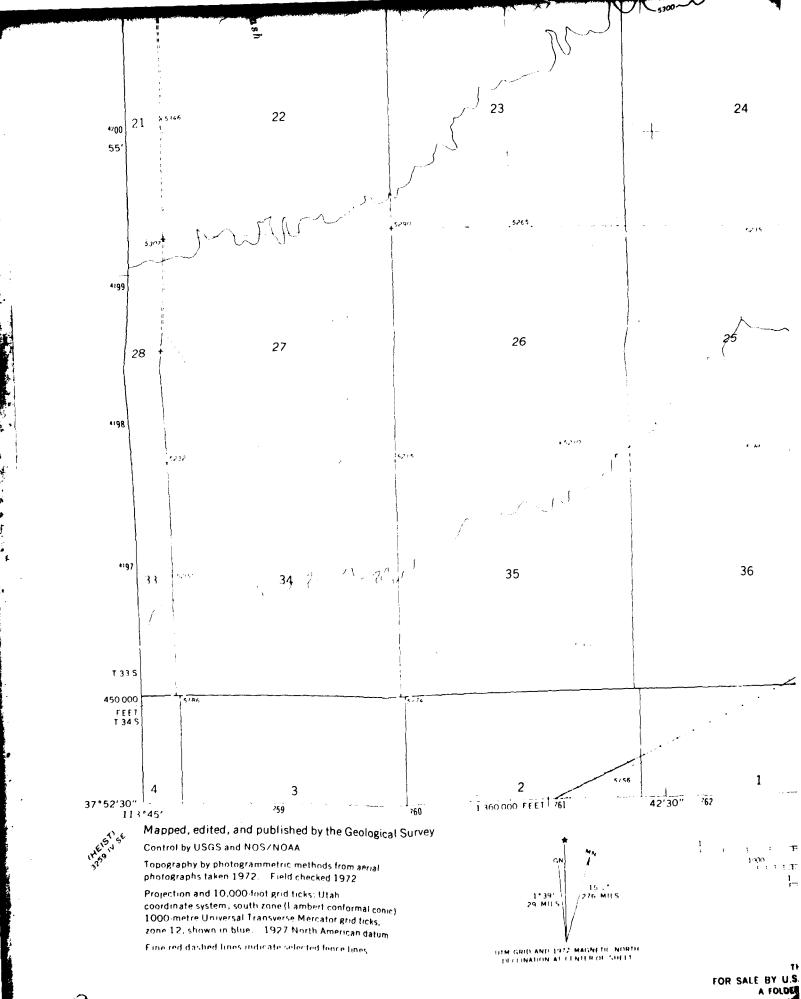
DTN/OBTS FIELD SURVEYS BER **UTAH DTN** SEGMENTS I-D, F-D, G-Y 7.5 MINUT 3260 II SW (BIBLE\SPRING) 1 380 000 FEET LUND 14 MI 0 32 33 Well · 5\$73 5

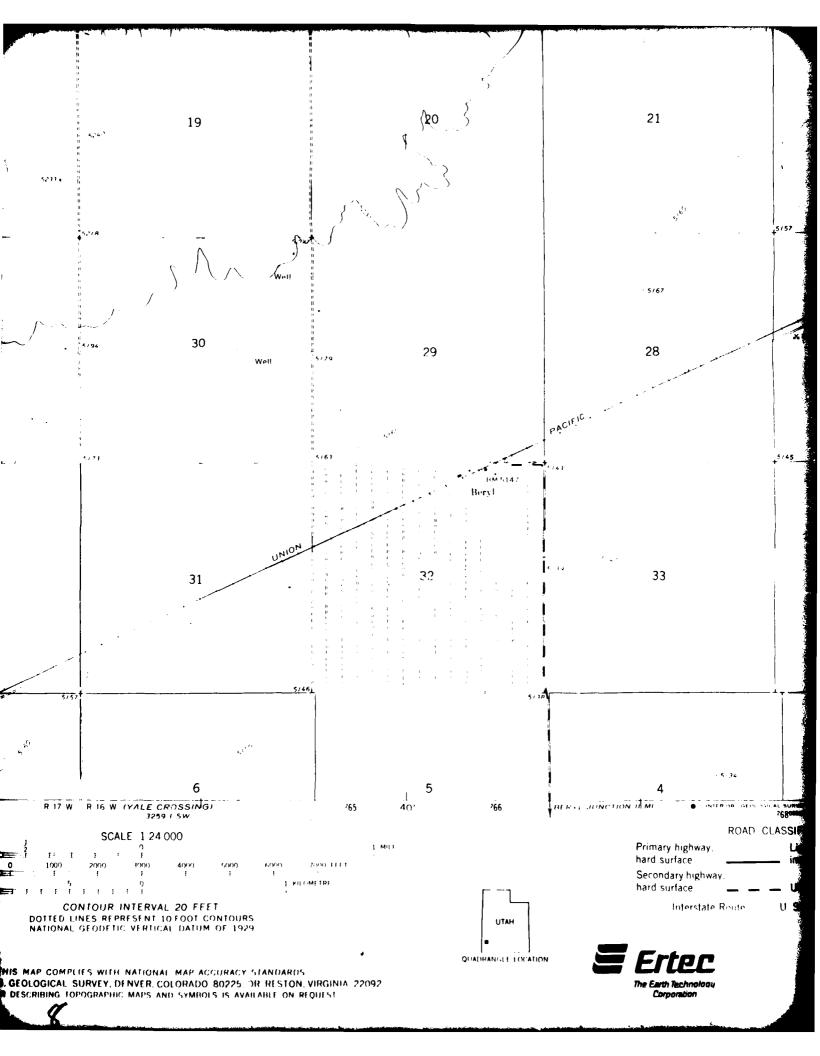
BERYL QUADRANGLE UTAH-IRON CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 1 380 000 FEET LUND 14 MI 22 490 000 FEET 1208 1207 izs 32 33 34 4206 T 32 S T 33 S 4205 3 5 57'30" 4204

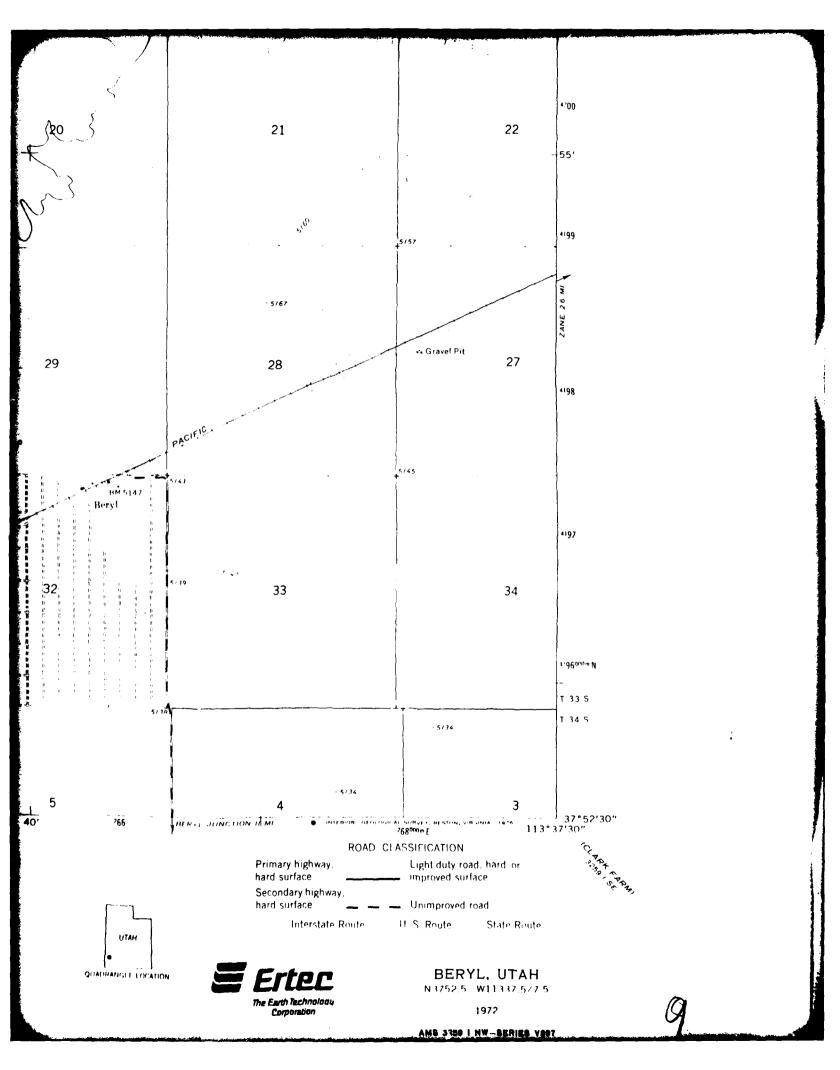


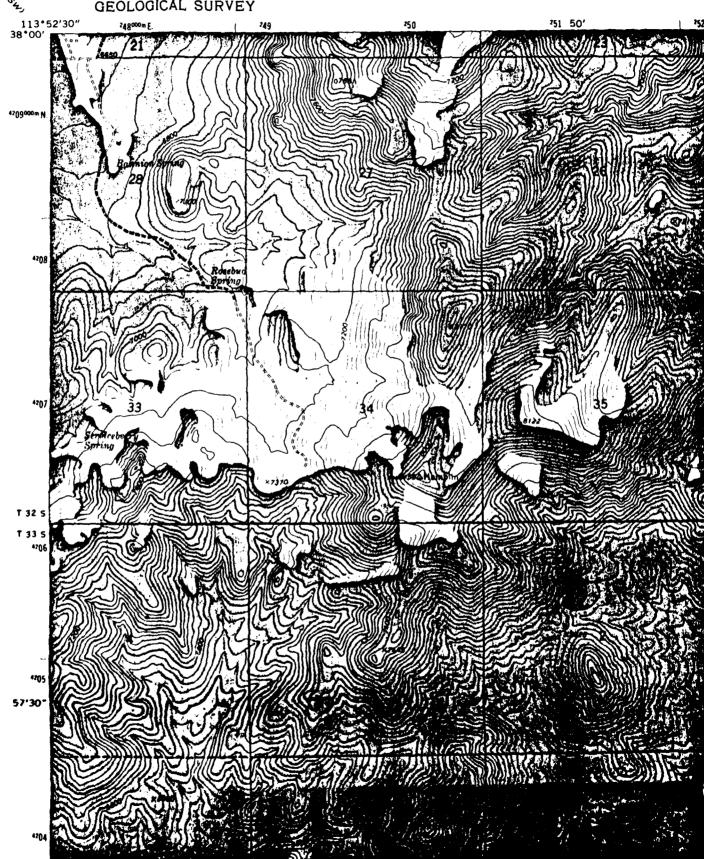








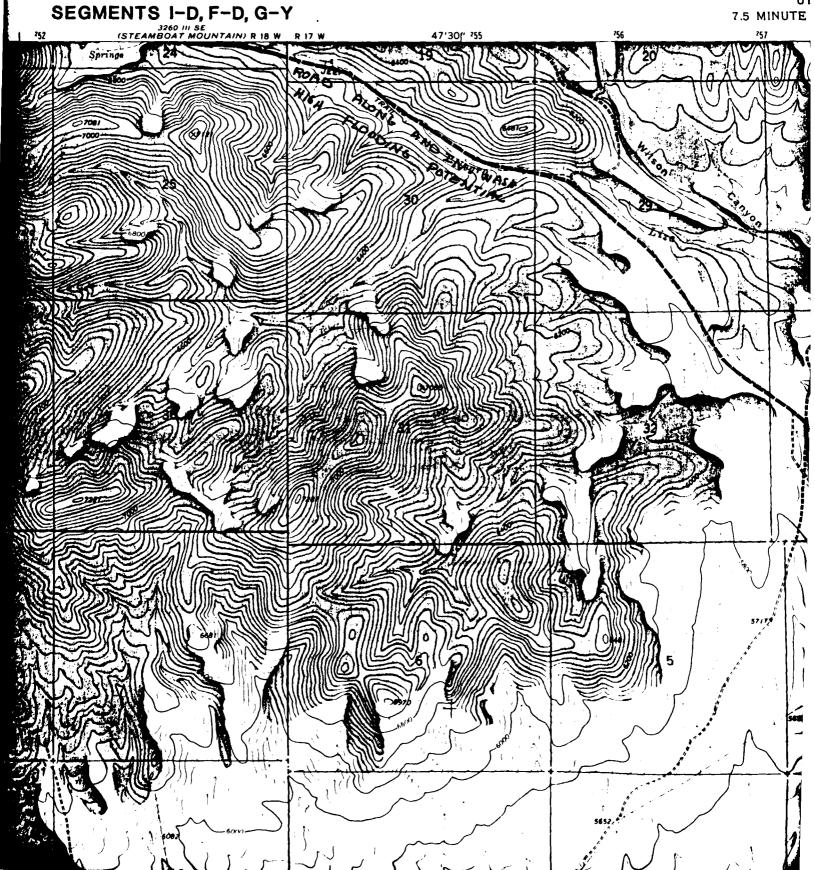




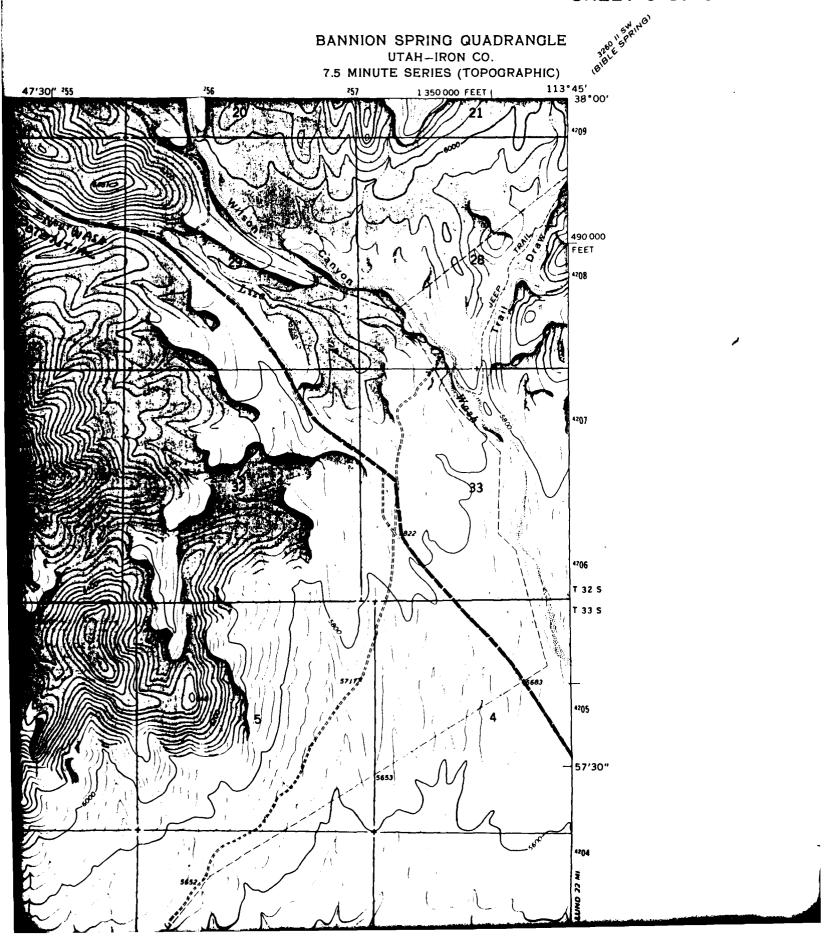
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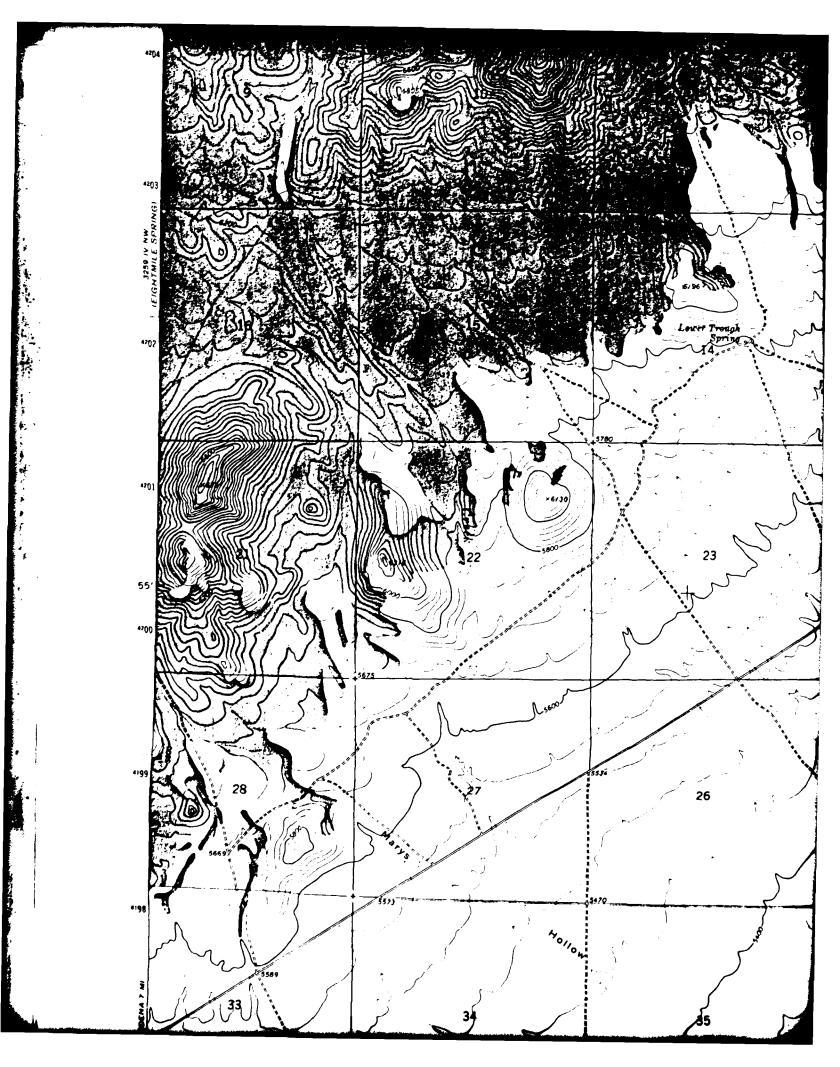
DTN/OBTS FIELD SURVEYS
UTAH DTN
SEGMENTS I-D, F-D, G-Y

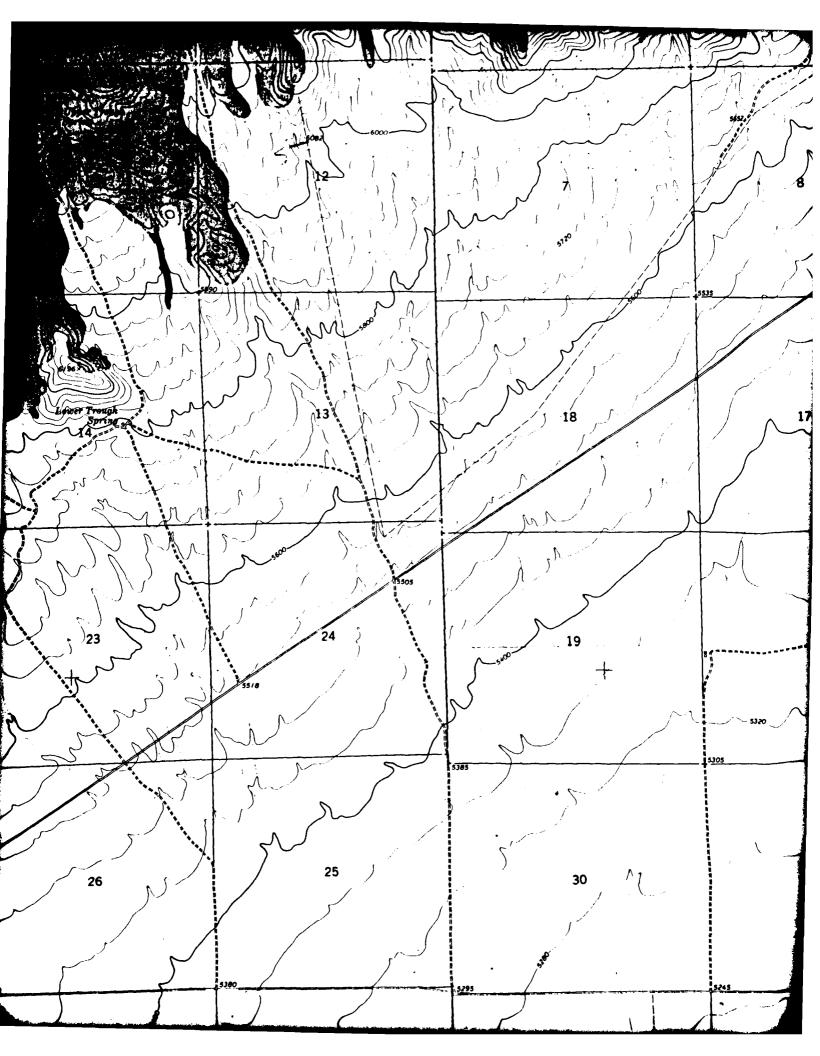
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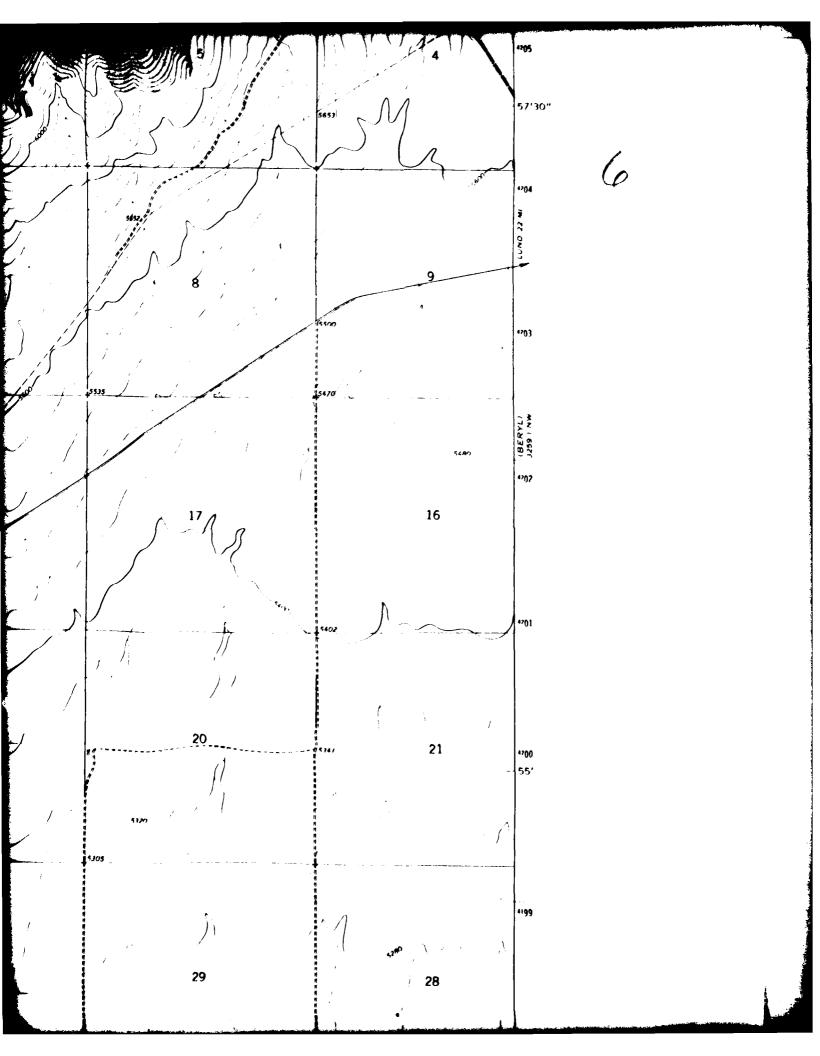


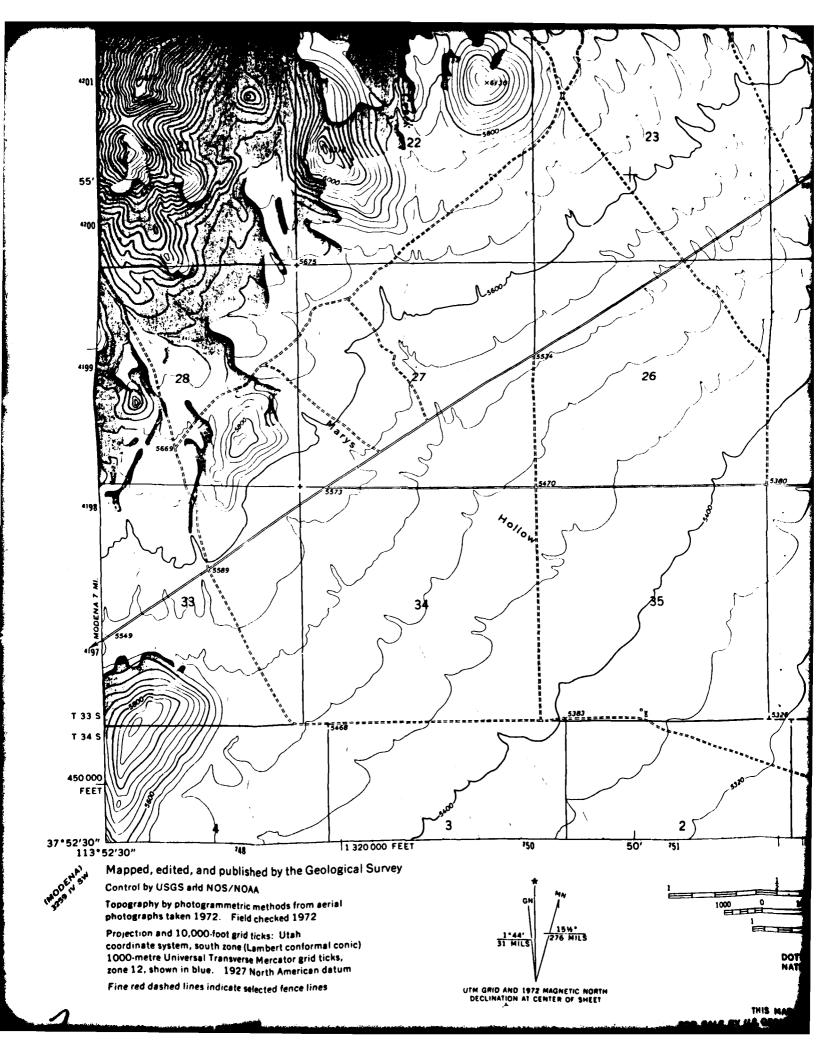
#### SHEET 8 OF 9

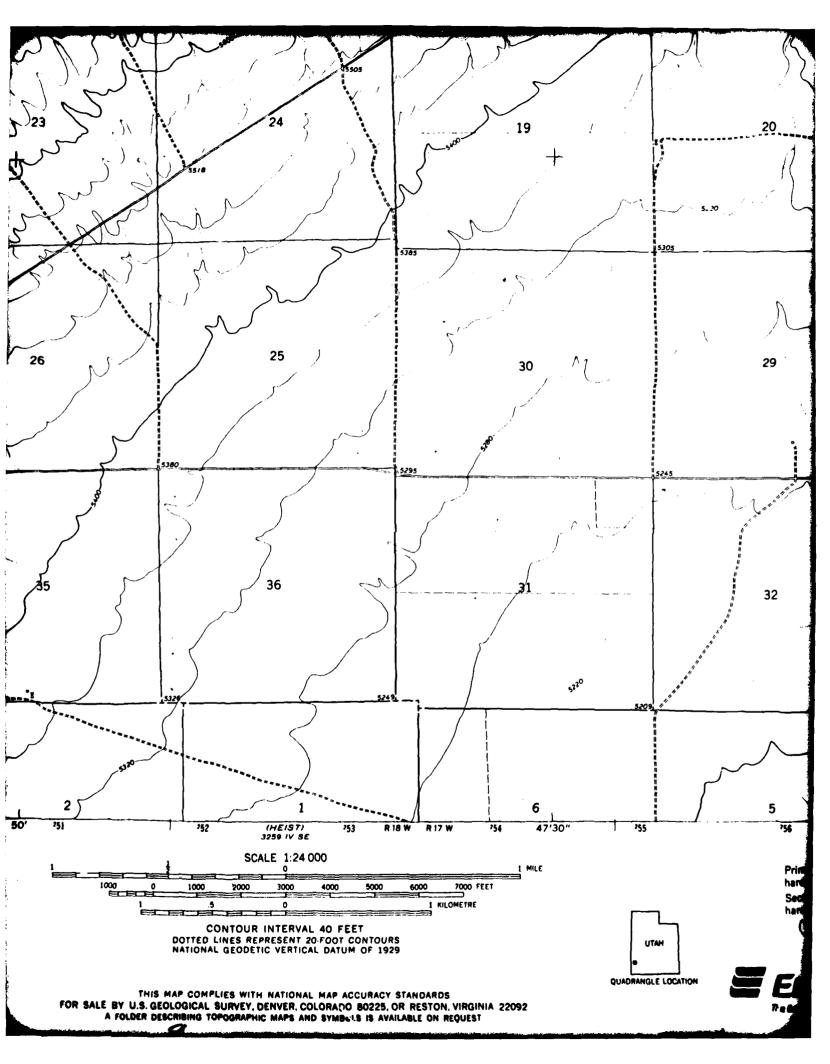


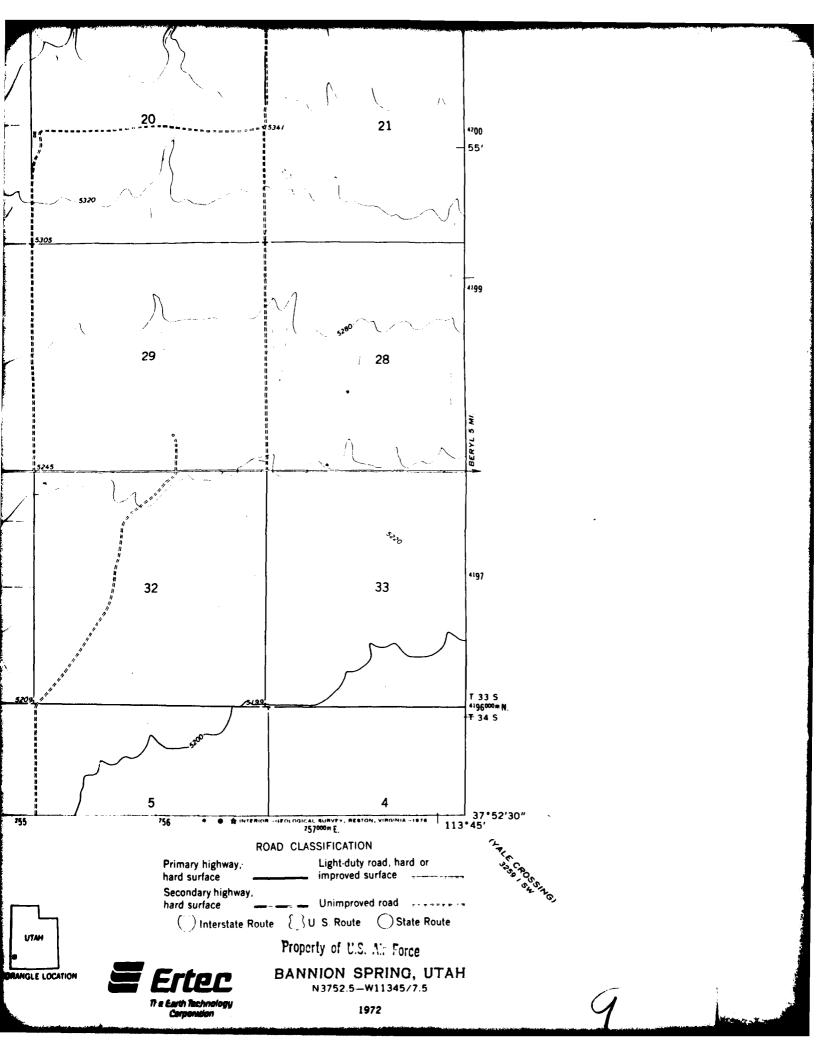












# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 38\*07'30" [13\*52'30" 4223000m N 82311 4722 4720 4719 5' 4718

DTN/OBTS FIELD SURVEYS STEAM **UTAH DTN** SEGMENTS I-D, F-D, G-Y 7.5 MI 3260 III NE (PINTO SPRING) 47'30" ²57 255 Bat Leroy Spring Prospect

